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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 February 1985

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

U.S.-FRENCH RELATIONS IN AFRICA ANALYZED

Paris LIBERATION AFRIQUE-CARAIBE-PACIFIQUE in French Oct 84-Feb 85 pp 27-28

[Text] Africa is the last great discovery of the United States. It is a recent discovery. Up until the early 60's--and even later in some regions--North American foreign policy was nominally interested in the African continent. Concerned primarily with Asia and South America, it relied on the whole on the former colonial powers, Great Britain and France, leaving it up to them to maintain the western-type order in their respective areas of domination. For the most part, this division of labor still exists in the military sector.

The interventions of French imperialism in Gabon, Zaire, the Central African Republic or Chad, not taking into account those of mercenaries in the Comoro, made it possible for the United States to avoid being implicated directly in the defense of their strategic interests in Africa, as they were forced to do in Central America, for example, for lack of adequate partners.

This implied or, depending on the situation, inferred strategy does not prevent intense inter-imperialist conflicts, the main one being undoubtedly the Biafran war, largely financed by France in general and Elf-Erap in particular, in the hope of removing the Anglo-Saxons from the oil sector of Nigeria and substituting French oil interests for them. Despite these difficulties, however, it can be said that, on the whole, the allocation of duties among rival but related imperialisms worked relatively well and allowed the United States to become minimally involved in Africa.

A New Interest In Africa

Beginning in the mid 60's, and even more clearly during the last decade, this balance was broken, influenced by two separate but converging events. The first of these events was the diplomatic and military offensive of the Soviet Union whose take-over (or attempted take-over) of several important African countries shed some doubts on the resisting ability of the old European imperialism (already compromised by the ridiculous fiasco of the Suez Canal). The second was the increased competition between the United States and the other industrialized countries of Europe and Japan.

These two factors lead the United States to give more importance to the African continent under the triple heading of its strategic situation (at the center of the sea routes between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean), its mining resources and its potential market. At the same time that it was growing, American political intervention was becoming more subtle.

At first, it drew its inspiration directly from the brutal methods still in use in Latin America. Leaning in particular on South Africa, it was trying to destabilize progressive African regimes and support Mobutu-type puppet regimes. Although retaining this type of policy in some countries, American strategy in Africa has greatly evolved over the past years. Instead of systematically seeking to destabilize regimes, it plays more skillfully on their contradictions and weaknesses, resigning itself to the revolutionary language, or what is left of it, while supporting the more conservative and/or more "western" trends. This new policy has been facilitated by the unsuccessful cooperation with Eastern countries, important only on a military level and totally unable of bringing answers to the economic, financial and technical needs of African countries and/or their ruling classes. The international shortage of liquid assets and the compulsory review by the IMF has contributed to this policy while also introducing contradictions. Although Egypt alone absorbs the largest share of American public aid to Africa (it is the price paid for the Camp David agreements), countries like Guinea, Madagascar or Zimbabwe are the expression of an opening of American diplomacy and economy in areas once considered hostile.

#### A New Expansionism

On the whole, beyond the differences having to do with regions and, sometimes, with the teams responsible for such or such sector, it can be said that the American strategy is based on two great principles: One is the support of a capitalist method of development based on both the emergence of a local capitalist class and the introduction of foreign capital (in particular a still rudimentary but very clear offensive for the multinational food-growing companies' take-over of the large hydro-agricultural equipment for their own use; the other is the liberalization of trade and the compliance of African economies with international market laws.

The two constituent elements of this policy are not without contradictions, arbitrated in various ways, depending of the power play of the cliques and pressure groups within the American administration itself. Obviously, it is not easy to implement at the same time the creation of a local class of entrepreneurs, the massive entry of foreign investors and the international competition game. Carrying internal contradictions, this policy is both conform to the strategies of the other imperialisms as to their basic content and a source of conflicts with them as to their practical application.

There is active rivalry, with the World Bank, as with the IMF, for example, and despite the obvious supremacy of the USA within these very organizations, for control of the concerted actions. The American organization of "aid" to developing countries, the US-AID (United States Agency for International Development, vies for leadership with the World Bank. It set up a new system support called EPI (Economic Policy Incentive) for the purpose of rewarding

countries which will undertake a reform of their structures and economic strategy (private ownership, truth in pricing, etc).

Obviously, when implementation of these policies collide with the desire of international organizations for control, it also leads to conflicts, most often covert, with the former colonial powers which risks to see their private preserves challenged by American imperialism. Such is the case in particular of France, obviously first during the Gaullist era but also under the succeeding regimes, despite clearer and clearer political uniformity.

#### Conflictual Complicity

The assumption of power by the Left in 1981 brought these contradictions to a higher level. It appeared on the one hand through the strengthening of the Atlantic trends and the apparition of 'institutionalized concerted actions, interspersed with periodical meetings for the correlation of French and American policies in Africa on a continental and even regional basis. The United States was especially active in this domain as these concerted actions gave them the right of inspection over cooperation activities usually financed by France and for which their own financial participation often remained very modest.

At the same time, the new power in France used a Third-World language which was not only the verbal alibi of the previous policy, but the expression of real differences within the ruling teams, the removal of Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot--despite his own mistakes--from these teams being a significant episode. More often than not, nothing comes from this Third-World trend. Nothing remained for example of co-development dreams in Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. Some issues supported by the official French policy are nonetheless still in opposition, at least as far as ideas are concerned, with the American concepts.

Such is the case for example of self-sufficiency in food, a demand of the program adopted by the OAU during the Lagos Conference and fought by the United States in the name of the theory of comparative international market incentives, each country being required to supply its own food through proceeds from its exports rather than through proceeds from its own production.

In all these sectors, the differences expressed by France are both the consequence of residual ideological views and real contradictions from the standpoint of economic interests. They are not extensive, but neither are they unimportant. They are limited by both the deep Atlantism of French foreign policy and by the scantiness of financial resources--which does not allow, for example, an alternate policy to that of the IMF, likely to involve bilateral rescheduling of the public debt of some African states toward France: They nonetheless allow the African states, themselves limited by their own class structures, a certain flexibility and a maneuvering margin, in their negotiations with the great economic forces of the imperialist world.

A consistent anti-imperialist action could not obviously rest primarily on these secondary contradictions nor overestimate them: It must nonetheless take them into account from both an international and domestic point of view.

6857

CSO: 3419/215



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FASPA ADMITS 3 NEW MEMBERS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 1 Dec 84 pp 3, 6

[Article by Claude Arsene Ongoli]

[Text] The second session of the Executive Committee of the African Federation of Petroleum and Related Workers (FASPA) was held in Brazzaville from 24 to 26 November 1984. Sponsored by the Federation of Mine and Petroleum Workers (FETRAMIP) of Congo, the sessions were chaired by Comrade Alphonse Ondonda, member of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] and permanent secretary in charge of international relations in the Congolese Trade-Union Confederation (CSC).

During the Brazzaville sessions, FASPA adopted, at the suggestion of the Congo, a resolution calling for a modification of the statutes in the near future. It also admitted three new petroleum and allied trade-union organizations into its ranks: one from Senegal, one from Tunisia and the third from Ivory Coast.

Delegates from 11 African countries participated in the sessions, having come from Algeria, Congo, Gambia, Libya, Madagascar, Egypt, Mauritius, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire. Also participating in the meetings were regional and international trade-union organizations such as the ICPS [International Confederation of Petroleum Enterprises], the WFTU and the Permanent Antimonopoly Committee of Petroleum Workers. The presence of Palestinian delegates was also observed. In his opening remarks, Comrade Mohamed Metnani, FASPA's secretary general, gave the agenda of the second session, saying that it would particularly involve "a critical analysis of moral and material problems, a numerical increase in the member countries and discussion relating to the absence of certain ones."

Africa is a continent which is overflowing with immense mining and petroleum resources. This makes it the target of greedy aspirations by industrial powers which, as Comrade Alphonse Ondonda pointed out, "send most of the accumulated profits to their own countries without contributing to the employment conditions or progress of the under-developed countries." The African trade-union movement must therefore

combat these practices. In the petroleum and comparable sector this task falls upon FASPA's shoulders; the task is all the more difficult in that mines and petroleum are the resources most sought after by developed countries. The African countries thus owe it to themselves to establish a front against the shameful exploitation of our natural wealth. The Brazzaville assemblage has therefore accepted the affiliation of three new members in FASPA--namely, the National Trade Union of Chemical-Industry Workers of Senegal, the Petrochemical Federation of the UNTT [National Union of Tunisian Workers] of Tunisia and the National Trade Union of Offshore and Onshore Workers (Ivory Coast).

#### Solidarity With Oppressed Workers

At the conclusion of the sessions the participants adopted certain resolutions exemplifying FASPA's solidarity with the workers of South Africa and Palestine who are struggling against apartheid and Zionism. Another resolution was passed to support immigrant workers and combat petroleum monopolies. Acting upon a recommendation made by FETRAMIP, FASPA's Executive Committee confirmed a resolution to modify the federation's statutes at the next congress, the objective being to get in tune with the statutes and charter of the OAU.

#### Historical Observation

FASPA was founded in Tripoli (Libya) at the time of its constitutional congress held from 16 to 18 April 1981.

Its Executive Committee consists of 25 members and is headed by a secretariat composed of three of those members:

- secretary general: Libya;
- deputy secretary general: Congo; and
- deputy secretary general: Senegal.

The individual occupying the position of secretary general is presently Comrade Mohamed Metnani of Libyan nationality.

FASPA has many objectives: the development of unified trade-union activity and solidarity among the world's democratic and progressive trade unions in the petroleum sector, organization and support of the struggle against imperialism and petroleum monopolies and the development of common trade-union action with particular concentration on the economic, cultural and social spheres.

8568

CSO: 3419/193

ANGOLA

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMMERCE, COOPERATION WITH USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Commercial exchanges between Angola and the Soviet Union in 1984 rose to a value of 200 million dollars, according to a statement made this weekend by Aleslav Ivan Stepanovk, chief of the trade delegation of the USSR.

Speaking last Friday at a press conference granted in connection with the Soviet Exhibition on view at the Luanda International Fair, Stepanovk is of the opinion that the relations existing between the 2 countries are stable.

After emphasizing the historic ties that link the Angolan and the Soviet peoples, the trade representative of the USSR gave assurance that his country is prepared to increase present bilateral cooperation and to assist Angola in its struggle to gain economic independence.

In the framework of bilateral cooperation, the Soviet Union exports to Angola various types of vehicles, farm machinery, spare parts, accessories and medicines.

"In the economic spheres, particularly in the areas of maintenance and joint Angolan-Soviet technical assistance, the USSR has built approximately 28 service stations and technical assistance centers, valued at 45 million dollars," Aleslav Ivan said in conclusion.

The economic and technical cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union for the 1981-1985 5-year period, with a projection up to 1990, anticipates further development of relations in the areas of energy, agriculture, the extraction of oil, the chemical industry, geology, the mining and fishing industries and the training of cadres (of specialists).

According to information provided by the trade delegation of the USSR, the latter country is going to lend assistance to the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in the consolidation of the energy systems of the northern, central and southern regions of the country through the installation of high-tension lines extending over a distance of 500 kilometers.



In addition, the Soviet Union is going to lend technical assistance in the construction of the Capanda dam in the Kwanza River, with a capacity of 450 megawatts, as a step toward complying with the recommendation regarding the utilization of hydroelectric resources and the electrification of the rural areas.

Soviet cooperation in Angola is committed to the construction of service stations and the setting up of installations to provide technical and mechanical assistance through the medium of the Soviet technological units in the country, namely, those concerned with vehicles and farm machinery.

8089

CSO: 3442/126

ANGOLA

DETAILS OF ECONOMIC TRADE WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 13 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] Between January and August of this year, Portuguese exports to the People's Republic of Angola (RPA) amounted to 14.459 million contos, while for the same period in 1983, they totaled only 6.387 contos. Percentagewise, these figures are equivalent to 3.04 and 2.10 percent, respectively, of overall Portuguese exports to the whole world.

During that period, we purchased from the RPA 1.258 million contos (1984) and 1.046 million contos (1983), which resulted in a favorable balance of 5.441 million contos for Portugal in the first case and 13.2 million contos in the second. It is emphasized that this figure represents the second largest favorable trade balance in the first 8 months of this year, following the United Kingdom (21.590 million contos) and followed by Sweden (10 million contos).

The forecast of the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute indicate that by the end of this year, total merchandise sold to Angola will total around 20 million contos. In 1983, this figure amounted to 11.027 million contos, with imports of 1.568 million contos and a favorable balance of 9.459 million contos.

Last year, the products most sold by Portugal to that country were cotton (1.117 million contos); medicines for human and veterinary medicine (542,000 contos); sausage, smoked sausage and other food products (483,000); leather footwear (472,000); soaps, organic products (375,000); prepared and canned fish (374,000); and cloth of textile, synthetic or discontinuous artificial fibers (299,000).

With regard to Portuguese imports of RPA products, in 1983 coffee occupied first place by far with a total value of 1.417 million contos, followed by sisal and other fibers (46,000 contos) and the separate parts and pieces of generators, motors and rotary converters (14,000 contos).

With regard to this year's exports, the first quarter (total of 4.7 million contos) showed a sharp rise for mineral oils and distillery products, which appear in second place with 619,000 contos, immediately following cotton and its products (840,000 contos), which last year represented the group of

goods most sold. On the other hand, a great drop is noted for medicines for humans and animals, which in 1983 were the second group of products most exported to the RPA and which from January to March of this year were practically not sold.

During this period, prepared meat, fish, crustaceans and mollusks appeared in third place with 431,000 contos, followed by cast iron, soft iron and steel (324,000); machinery and electrical apparatus (242,000); synthetic or discontinuous artificial textiles (227,000); graphic arts products and bookstore articles (222,000); and footwear (190,000).

Another interesting statistic pertains to the average price charged per ton of Portuguese merchandise exported between January and March. This figure was 168,000 contos for the RPA, while for all of the Portuguese-speaking African countries together, it was 174,000. It was 106 contos for the EEC, 152 for North America, 145 for the Middle East, 43 for the European countries outside the EEC, 65 for North Africa and 57 for the other non-European countries.

A ton [word indistinct] cost on the average more than the 1/4 contos paid by the former Portuguese colonies to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, which paid 193 contos. Obviously these figures pertain not only to transportation costs but, essentially, to the type of product exported, which partly explains the differences.

#### Services and Yield

Turning to the export of goods to Angola, it is recalled that they amounted to 13.839 million contos in 1981 and reached their lowest level in 1982, with 6.743 million contos. With regard to imports, they were 942,000 contos in 1981 and 1.812 million contos in 1982.

But while the trade balance (in favor of Portugal) was reduced to much less than half between 1981 and 1982 (from 12.897 million contos to 4.931 million contos) and then doubled in 1983 compared to 1982 (from 4.931 million to 9.459 million contos), the evolution of the balance of services and yield evolved completely differently. Thus, of the 1.056 million contos for 1981, this balance dropped to only 920,000 contos in 1982 and suddenly jumped to 4.239 million contos in 1983. This increase was due essentially to the category of "miscellaneous," the balance of which increased from 577,000 contos in 1982 to 3.975 million contos in 1984.

As for the "unilateral transfers," the balances in favor of Portugal increased from 1.811 million contos in 1981 to 2.396 million contos in 1982 and 3.287 million contos in 1983.

Overall, the balance of current transactions between Portugal and the RPA resulted in a positive balance for Portugal of 15.764 million contos in 1981; 8.247 million contos in 1982; and 16.948 million contos in 1983.

PORTUGAL'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH ANGOLA (a)  
(in millions of escudos)

	<u>1981</u>			<u>1982</u>			<u>1983</u>		
	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Current Transactions	1,127	16,891	15,764	2,123	10,370	8,247	2,508	19,493	16,985
Goods (b)	942	13,839	12,897	1,812	6,743	4,931	1,568	11,027	9,459
Services and Yield (c)	176	1,232	1,056	292	1,212	920	825	5,064	4,239
Tourism	5	113	108	5	169	164	485	703	218
Transportation	28	193	165	65	169	104	43	41	-2
Goods freightage	1	44	43	1	24	23	1	18	17
Others	27	149	122	64	145	81	42	23	-19
Insurance	0	1	1	0	19	19	0	26	26
Yield from capital	99	86	-13	90	157	67	49	148	99
State	28	71	43	41	30	-11	135	58	-77
Miscellaneous	16	768	752	91	668	577	113	4,088	3,975
Unilateral transfers	9	1,820	1,811	19	2,415	2,396	115	3,402	3,287

(a) Figures revised for 1981 and provisional for the other.

(b) CIF for imports, FOB for exports. According to figures furnished by the National Statistics Institute (INE).

(c) Based completely on the statistics for settlement of accounts of the banking system, differing especially as regards the freightage and insurance of goods in the overall foreign trade balances, in which these figures are obtained by estimate.

ANGOLA

GDR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CURRENT, FUTURE TRADE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of German Democratic Republic (GDR) Day at the Luanda International Fair the day before yesterday, the director of that country's pavilion, Doctor Hofmann, met with the national press at which time he spoke about the intensification of economic relations between the two states and about the long experience of the GDR in modern industry.

The German Democratic Republic is participating in the Luanda International Fair with four foreign trade companies in a pavilion with an area of 330 square meters, thus seeking to give a view of its service and supply capability and at the same time to show some points of the existing cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

The two states have been cooperating since 1976, when a friendship and cooperation agreement, which has been implemented, was signed, besides other agreements signed later to intensify the mutual economic relations even more. Very recently, Hofmann said, 10,000 IFA W 50 trucks were exported to Angola.

In addition to vehicles, industrial machinery, equipment and consumer goods, the GDR also guarantees the maintenance of all material and the consequent reconditioning of components and groups.

Doctor Hofmann revealed that at the present time five German experts are engaged in a study of the remodeling of the Lobito Cement Factory and it is anticipated that it will go into operation during the first half of 1985. Prominent among the Angolan companies that maintain technical cooperation with the GDR are Maquiumpo, the R N A. plus the Ministry of Foreign Trade through its computer technical department.

Commenting on the holding of the first edition of "FICOM-84," Hofmann declared that it was an economic and political event in the life of Angola and that it will contribute to the development of not only the country but also southern and central Africa.

Before concluding Hofmann announced that his country will increase the main export lines to the People's Republic of Angola next year. He said also

that up to now the results of the fair had been fruitful due to the number of officials of Angolan, Czechoslovak, Soviet and Cuban companies that had shown an interest in products from the GDR.

The volume of trade exchange between Luanda and Berlin in 1983 amounted to \$90 million and this year it is tending to increase to \$125 million. The trade exchange between the two countries is based on the exchange of phosphates, coffee, oil, consumer goods, industrial machinery, electric home appliances and other items.

8711

CSO: 3442/137

ANGOLA

#### BPV ACTIVITIES IN HUILA NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 12

/Text/ Lubango--The People's Vigilance Brigades /BPV/, created last year as a mass organization made up of citizens willing to contribute to the defense of the country, its property and citizens against attacks by counterrevolutionaries, common delinquents and antisocial elements, are daily earning the total support of all the country's workers.

Like the rest of the country's provinces, thousands of citizens in Huila province, secure rear guard of the FAPLA /Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola/ against constant South African attacks, have been complying with all the guidelines laid down in the BPV regulations and joining this mass organization, which also contributes to the economic and social development of the country.

According to the chief of the BPV's provincial support office, 1st Lt David Celestino (N'gola Yetu), branches of that rear guard organization are already in place in all townships of the province, with 15,735 having signed up, of whom 2,480 are organized into 408 brigades.

During their 1st year of activities, in addition to vigilance in residential and work centers, the Hila brigade members have undertaken other very important actions, such as the arrest of elements belonging to the notorious UNITA puppet gang, where they turned up a sergeant who planned to infiltrate into the midst of the populace and a bomb specialist belonging to the network that destroyed the Petrofina installation in Lobito, who was planning to continue his counter-revolutionary actions in Lubango of sewing death, grief, pain and destruction.

Other extremely important actions were also carried out by BPVs in Huila province, where they surprised 10 cases of armed assailants who victimized a fellow citizen and inflicted several serious injuries on some women and stole and illegally slaughtered cattle to sell later at exorbitant prices.

Also last year the brigades caught six fellow citizens redhanded, as they were illegally selling large quantities of medicines in Quipungo township, and turned in to the proper authorities 180 undocumented, unemployed citizens who were living the easy life as black marketers.



In the sphere of social activities, some 100 brigade members are ready to give blood to the FAPLA in a gesture of solidarity with our national army, as soon as conditions for the preservation of donated blood can be set up in the Humpata military hospital.

For population surveys, voluntary production campaigns, urban beautification and cleanup, more than a thousand brigade members have participated in operations that have been completely successful, which shows the political maturity of the Angolan workers in improving the social conditions of life.

According to the assurances of comrade N'gola Yetu, the perspectives for next year are good, as he expects the enlistment of even more workers in the brigades, a restructuring and reorganization of the units already created, and the setting up of more brigades and their respective intermediate committees in all corners of the province.

12430

CS0: 3442/134

ANGOLA

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURE, SUPPLY IN MALANGE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by ANGOP correspondent Joao Rosa]

[Text] Malange--It is an established fact that Malange Province is potentially one of the richest provinces in the agricultural sphere. Also in the tourist field Malange has little reason to envy the other provinces which make up the national territory.

With about 549,000 inhabitants in round numbers, Malange is bordered on the north by the Republic of Zaire, on the east by the two Lundas, on the south by Bie and Kwanza Sul and on the west by Kwanza Norte and Uige. It has 83,000 square kilometers of surface area and a topography which ranges from 500 to 1,400 meters in altitude with a climate which varies in accordance with the various altitudes.

The province's hydrographic network is dominated by the Kwanza basin. As a result of its topography and hydrography, Malange has a number of tourist attractions, some of the most outstanding of which are the beautiful Kalandula Falls, the Black Rocks of Pungo-a-Ndongo, Honeymoon Falls, the Kabolo Falls, Kipemba Lakes, the Isle of Kwanza Mbila, Kabatukila and Talamungongo lookout points, Pilatos Square, the Kangandala National Park and others which are sure to delight any visitor.

Malange has a predominantly rural population. For this reason all the efforts of the provincial authorities are obviously directed toward placing the province in the production vanguard of agricultural products.

Thus, within the new rural production system and through the establishment of farmers' associations, the province now has about 82 such associations at the first level and 128 at the second level with many thousands of members.

The previous agricultural year was rather bad for this province due to a serious shortage of rain along with other factors of a technical nature.

The agricultural products of greatest importance in Malange Province are cassava, cotton, sweet potatoes and ordinary potatoes, corn, beans, "ginguba,"

Jerusalem artichoke, rice and a vast assortment of horticultural products which serve not only the people of this province but also those of the country's other provinces.

With the installation of agricultural development stations by the Ministry of Agriculture, the introduction of new modern techniques among the farmers and improvement in the climatic conditions in the present agricultural year, we can easily believe that production will improve and increase significantly.

Late in the afternoon of a day of reporting, during a downpour, we happened to meet Fatima Sampaio, the man who is carrying the leadership of domestic trade in the province on his shoulders. Fatima Sampaio was not reticent in telling us something about the operation of the Provincial Delegation for Domestic Trade [DPCI].

He began the interview as follows: "The DPCI is engaged in the restructuring phase in accordance with the national directive and, moreover, municipal firms are being established to handle the needs of the municipality.

"With regard to marketing in this field," Fatima Sampaio continues, "great progress is being made as evidenced by the fact that nearly 17,000 tons of various agricultural products have now been marketed, 10,000 of which have already entered our domestic trade warehouses."

Then, after a brief pause to answer the telephone, the provincial delegate for domestic trade expresses his discontent at the late arrival of certain industrial and food products indicating the need for greater concern by the farmers who, in his opinion, significantly interfered with still higher levels of production.

Fatima Sampaio likes to discuss the sector which he directs and, with a smile on his lips, informs us that a new system for supplying the people's needs is being installed in the province and that, in a general way, that system is aimed at improving the living conditions of the workers.

Thus, in an initial phase, this process, which will be put into operation when conditions permit, will include only the city of Malange; however, over the short term, it will be extended to the municipalities of Cacuso, Kalandula and Cangandala.

We then asked if the procedure in question would not result in long waiting lines inasmuch as only 10 establishments will be serving about 8,000 workers; he promptly answered in the negative, explaining that the program had been carefully thought out and reviewed and stipulated that each bearer of a supply card would be permitted to obtain his supplies without difficulty from the outlet nearest his residence, such supplies consisting of a wide variety of products, that is, whatever is accepted for domestic trade.

Speaking of the most pressing difficulties being faced by the DPCI, Fatima Sampaio stressed the lack of adequate facilities, mobile equipment, trained personnel and office equipment.

"At the present time, due to the lack of an economic policy in the province, even though there is inspection of economic activities, there is no strict system for controlling cases of embezzlement or exploitation in the warehouses.

"In any case," he said, "with the establishment of the People's Vigilante Brigades and participation of the entire population in denouncing black marketeers, it may be possible to eliminate the individuals in question and significantly improve the people's supply system."

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CSO: 3442/130

ANGOLA

# UNITA ATTACKS STALL FARM DEVELOPMENT, CAUSE SHORTAGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 11

[Article by Simao Roberto: "Shortages and Problems of the Huambo Municipalities"]

[Text] Because of the fertility of its soil, the province of Huambo is an agricultural area capable of producing large quantities of potatoes, onions, lettuce, kale and many other produce items, thus minimizing the possibility of a food shortage.

However, the criminal activity of the puppet gangs of UNITA in several municipalities, mainly in the cultivated areas, has to a certain extent impeded the acceleration of agricultural development, causing the exodus from the rural areas and blocking the campaigns organized to stimulate the sale of produce.

Nevertheless, by the addition of a new source of strength to the lives of the people through the creation of peasant associations, some efforts have been made to correct the situation.

Actually, according to a statement made by Franca Eusebio, municipal commissioner of Tchikala Tcholoanga, the lack of material resources, namely fertilizers, has to some extent led small-scale farmers to produce only enough for their own consumption.

Franca Eusebio went on to add that the Suia Plantation, which was once the strong point of the municipality and produced large quantities of various crops such as citrus fruits, is in a state of total devastation today due to the action of the puppet gangs.

However, as we were able to observe during our stay in that municipality, special attention in the agricultural field must be devoted to that region, aiming mainly at the conversion of private farming into collective operations and the progressive reinforcement of the peasant associations already in existence.

This year the municipality of Tchikala Tcholoanga has been the target of two treacherous attacks by the puppets in the pay of Pretoria. The effect of these criminal actions can be seen not only in the several dwellings in the villages,

which were also scarred, but in the faces of many displaced persons as well, who, with the help of the Social Affairs Delegation, have again begun to hope for a better life. However, there is still an obvious shortage of food and clothing.

Health services in this municipality are hampered by several difficulties, namely, the lack of medicine, mattresses and beds: in short, adequate means with which to carry out their functions.

With regard to education, unfortunately Tchikala Tcholoanga can count only on the operation of the primary schools, since it lacks teachers on the secondary and tertiary levels and suffers from a lack of instructional materials.

Outstanding among the various accomplishments of this municipality is the work done by the party structures, as well as by the mass and social organizations.

Meanwhile, the presence of 190 individuals in the People's Vigilance Brigades was the central feature of the commemorative ceremonies held in this municipality on Independence Day.

#### The Municipality of Ekuma

The creation of DINACA (Department of Support and Assistance to the Peasants) has opened up new prospects for agricultural development in this municipality.

As Zacarias Kalya, municipal commissioner of Ekuma, emphasized in his remarks to the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, this fact was clearly responsible for the achievement of positive results in the conduct of the campaigns to stimulate the sale of produce in the field, which took place in the months of June and July of this year.

The municipal commissioner stressed, however, that the steps about to be taken are new ones and that it is still important to step up operations to supply fertilizers so that advantage may be taken of the enthusiasm that is giving heart to the peasants of this area.

In addition, as we were able to observe, the Municipal Health Center of Ekuma, even in the face of difficulties of all kinds, has been able to respond to the requests of the people and is in need only of larger installations.

However, the cause of these results is the noteworthy assistance of both the Provincial Health Delegation and the International Red Cross in providing supplies of medicines.

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CSO: 3442/129



ANGOLA

# IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM OF 5TH REGION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Andriz Serafim: "Fifth Region Moves to Improve Military Justice Apparatus"]

[Text] Huila--The department of the Military Advocate General, in the closing session of a 4-day meeting held in the city of Lubango, decided to remove 15 compatriots from its officer corps because their behavior and deportment was incompatible with the performance of their duties and might be detrimental to the good name of the institution they serve.

That agency, charged with legal supervision and with conducting the struggle against criminality among the fighting men, and which sentenced some officers to prison terms of up to 2 years for the use of drugs, desertion, falsification of documents, abuse in the performance of their duties, theft and involvement in an attempt to flee the country by illegal means, also cashiered 5 officers whose abilities and aptitudes were shown to be inadequate for work in the military.

According to the final communique, it was also found that there was insufficient liaison among the various departments, resulting in a lack of the capacity to act as a unit and in the loss of control over the quantity and quality of the work performed by the Regional Departments of the Military Advocate General.

The lack of sufficient control over the quantity and quality of the work performed by the officers responsible for the investigation and hearing of cases resulted in the failure to comply with the times limits allowed for the expedients produced in the criminal trials and therefore in the failure to take steps toward an earlier rectification of deficiencies.

The great backlog of cases in the department of the Military Advocate General is the result of the negligence and disinterest of some officers involved in its activities, as well as of the shortage of human and material resources, according to the consensus of the meeting.

However, the assembled body found that the advances made in the area of prevention are effective in the struggle against criminality and violation of the law and that they are contributing to the enhancement of discipline, combat readiness and the organizational development of the armed forces.



With regard to the cadres, the assembly observed that 100 persons have been recruited and are attending courses in investigative methods and the pre-trial examination of cases, so that they may fill the vacancies in the officer corps and that it is necessary to recruit cadres with legal training on the middle and upper levels, since the duties involved in the office of the Advocate General require ideologically qualified political experts.

With this in mind, the participants in the meeting proposed to the relevant party and state authorities the organization and mobilization of some students from the Law School to fill the vacant posts in the officer cadres charged with pre-trial investigation of cases, since these duties are not being performed by persons of limited expertise.

Finally, the meeting, which was presided over by Lt Col Simeao Kafuxe, holder of the portfolio, recommended the strict and rigorous application of the regulation covering military discipline and the general work law, as well as the permanent and rigorous exercise of control over the Regional Departments of the Military Advocate General by the departments that deal with the investigation and hearing of cases in the armed forces.

The closing session was presided over by Artur da Silva Julio, Coordinator of Ideology, representing Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, Coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Central Committee of Huila.

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ANGOLA

NEW CONTROL OPERATION RECOVERS 236 MILITARY VEHICLES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 12

[Article by Joaquim Ambriz: "Two-Week Investigation Results in Apprehension of 236 Military Vehicles"]

[Text] Maianga--Lt Col Alexandre Lemos de Lucas (Combat Boot) stated during an interview granted in Luanda to a reporter of the REVISTA MILITAR: "It is not a question of a raid-type operation. We are responding to an upper-level directive intended to lead to the apprehension and accurate identification of all military transport equipment (troop carriers, freight trucks, motorcycles, and buses) in transit or parked in yards, public streets and private repair shops."

The wasteful use, theft and haphazard parking of components of the rolling stock of our army are among the factors that gave rise to the launching of our present mission, which is being conducted in the spirit of "November, Month of Discipline in the Exploitation and Use of Military Equipment."

"The factors that led to the inspection now under way derive from the need to wage outright warfare in places that are inappropriate for the services involved and in repair shops not specializing in the repair and accommodation of abandoned vehicles that have been in accidents or were otherwise damaged," said Lieutenant Colonel Lemos de Lucas, after adding that an effort is also being made to identify the owners (drivers) of vehicles circulating in the city without definite missions and thus impeding normal traffic; to demand that the enterprises specializing in work at the unit level keep a regular check on the condition and maintenance of their rolling stock and exercise control over their equipment after normal working hours, as well as that they keep a record of individuals who are irresponsible drivers, that is, those who drive while drunk, without a traffic permit, with no driver's license, without a mission chief and other prerequisites indispensable to anyone who wants to sit behind a steering wheel.

However, again according to the lieutenant colonel (Combat Boot), in spite of difficulties of a technical nature that arise because of the fact that not all of the forces mobilized for the purpose belonged to the IVM collective (Military Vehicle Inspection Unit), it has been possible on the basis of instructions from top administrative levels to put a halt to the commission of infractions. In view of this, he said that the operation is moving along as was expected.

Sambizanga, Cazenga, Petrangol [Angola Petroleum Company]: Areas of Greatest Density of Military Vehicles in Transit

When urged to indicate the arteries that have been "headaches" to the traffic police, the superior officer stressed that, outside the city limits, there is likely to be a greater volume of traffic involving military vehicles in the areas embraced by the municipalities of Sambizanga, Cazenga and Petrangol.

The mission chief laid special stress on the fact that: "Our checking operation is conducted according to the zones into which the city is divided. During the hours when driving is forbidden, we have been checking the vehicles that circulate only at those hours because their drivers think that in this way they can avoid inspection...the zones that show the greatest number of these vehicles extend from the municipality of Sambizanga, pass through Cazenga and continue on to the Petrangol area.

In addition, he laid the responsibility for the situation at the door of those members of the military who steal vehicles in violation of the instructions issued at the check-points and he blamed the "land pilots" for causing the accidents that have put many civilians and soldiers in the hospital emergency wards. And so..., "there have at times been cases in which members of the military who have stolen the documents pertaining to their vehicles and others who, by driving at high speeds, have caused accidents with their service equipment, thus giving a clear demonstration of insubordination and disobedience."

Promising Prospects

At the same time, the lieutenant colonel (Combat Boot) revealed statistical data confirming that during the first 2 weeks in which the control system has been in operation a total of 236 vehicles have been apprehended, 58 of which had to be returned to their respective agencies because they were carrying important documents. He also said that the cases regarded as serious will be turned over to the competent agencies of military law. In concluding, the lieutenant colonel warned that the operation will continue until an effective way is found in which to combat insubordination and the outbreak of theft that has been discovered in the agencies responsible for the means of transportation of our national army.

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CSO: 3342/135

ANGOLA

# REASONS FOR DISMISSAL OF TWO AMBASSADORS ANALYZED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 30 Nov 84 p 38

/Article by Costa Carneiro/

/Text/ The dismissal of the Angolan ambassadors to Rome and Brussels, Telmo de Almeida and Eduardo Lemos, respectively, is part of a new strategy that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is trying to adopt for his country's foreign policy.

In its 1 November issue, TEMPO reported that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Egypt, Italy, France and Spain did not work out as expected, and this is one of the reasons why former minister Paulo Jorge was unexpectedly removed. The failure of the trip was also due to unforgivable mistakes on the part of the Angolan ambassadors to those countries, mainly France and Italy.

Moreover, the head of state received a report issued by the KGB in Moscow recounting the private life of members of diplomatic missions in Europe and in certain African countries.

According to the Soviet secret police, the Angolan diplomats lived like kings and were some of the best customers of nightclubs and discoteques, in the company of "high-priced women."

It was learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not require Angolan diplomats to submit accounts, that the "Code of Conduct of the Diplomat" was never drafted, and that diplomats were not selected on the basis of who could best represent Angola abroad. These were some of the serious accusations levelled at the former minister, which TEMPO reported at different times.

At the last meeting of Angolan ambassadors, heads of diplomatic missions and consuls, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (TEMPO of 25 October 1984) "strongly criticized Paulo Jorge, and said that a diplomatic corps should support our efforts to further our independence and promote progress and peace in the country."

According to that same issue, "in direct reference to Paulo Jorge, the president said that the government's civil servants would have to be selected carefully, without any protectionism or favoritism; this should apply to both Angola's representatives abroad and also the staff of the Ministry itself, where the atmosphere is explosive."

Now that Paulo Jorge has been dismissed, Jose Eduardo dos Santos is freer to act more forcefully, as can be seen from some of his recent moves, which have been highly courageous and have garnered him greater prestige domestically and abroad. He is now beginning on the reforms that his country desperately needs and which will enable that part of Africa to return to a situation of peace and development.

In addition to the two ambassadors who were dismissed, unofficial sources guarantee that there will be changes in other capitals. For instance, Elisio Figueiredo, currently the representative to the United Nations, will be sent to London; Maueti Baptista, head of the Angolan delegation in Havana, will be posted to Lisbon, replacing Fernando Franca Van-Dunem, who will become deputy minister of foreign affairs, replacing Venancio Moura, who is supposed to be appointed ambassador to Brussels, a post which he will hold at the same time as the post of ambassador to the Netherlands and the European Economic Community.

In view of the fact that Afonso Van-Dunem (M'Binda), a member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Pllitburo, is unavailable for the post of minister of foreign affairs, an appointment that TEMPO thought was certain to be made, it appears that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will take over the duties of minister of foreign affairs for the time being.

Fernando Franca Van-Dunem, the current ambassador to Lisbon, will therefore be the official to whom the president will be entrusting foreign missions, until a minister to replace Paulo Jorge is appointed.

Telmo de Almeida will be the other deputy minister in charge of the Ministry's domestic matters, or he will alternatively become director-general of TAAG (Angolan Air Transport Company), replacing the commander who will return to FAPLA /the armed forces/.

After the meeting of the Central Committee, it is likely that the president will undertake an indepth reorganization of the government apparatus, aimed at changing domestic policy by putting in people who can halt the deteriorating political, military, economic and social situation, and at giving a new direction to Angola's foreign policy.

/Inset/ Major Difficulties for Angola and Mozambique

"In any event, a reduction in Soviet involvement in southern Africa is not in least definitive. What is certain is that the Luanda and Maputo regimes have serious problems to cope with, now that the USSR is forced to turn all its attention to its own economic problems and the war in Afghanistan."

Jacques Baumgartner in ETUDES POLITIQUES Sep-Oct 1984.

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CSO: 3442/114

ANGOLA

# CUBAN WITHDRAWAL PLAN APPROVED, DPRK DENIES SENDING SOLDIERS

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 3 Dec 84 p 10

/Text/ The MPLA's Central Committee gave its full support to a peace plan put forward by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, under which 20,000 Cuban soldiers are scheduled to be pulled out in 3 years.

In an ANGOP dispatch quoted by AP in Lisbon, the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party /MPLA-PT/ regarded the proposals as "a realistic platform" for negotiating the security of Angola and independence for Namibia.

At the end of a 3-day session held this week, the MPLA Central Committee said that the proposals were a positive contribution towards negotiating an agreement on the Namibian issue and establishing lasting peace in southern Africa.

ANGOP reported that the 15th ordinary meeting of the MPLA Central Committee also reviewed the political and military situation in the country, characterized by the presence of South African troops in southern Angola and by UNITA attacks.

In a separate dispatch, ANGOP said that government troops killed 40 UNITA guerrillas and captured six in an attack on Dala rebel base in Lunda Sul Province in the northwest. The date of the operation was not given.

## Pyongyang Issues Denial

North Korea denied today a report recently published by Japan that it had sent 25,000 soldiers to Angola.

"Not a single man from our army has ever been in Angola," according to a report in the North Korean Communist Party's official journal RODONG SHINHUM, quoted today by Pyongyang official radio.

Last week the Japanese news agency, citing unidentified sources in New York, reported that North Korea had sent troops to Angola.

RODONG SINMUN responded that "the recent reports coming from New York are unfounded fabrications and attacks against North Korea."

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CSO: 3442/114



ANGOLA

#### BRIEFS

LAND DISTRIBUTION IN KWANZA-NORTE--A well-informed source has informed ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] that a beginning has been made in the distribution of 2,770 hectares of land forming part of the production units of Hala, Coreia I and Coreia II and assigned to the State Agricultural Enterprise of Lucala, to the peasants, displaced persons and workers laid off by the enterprise and of others in the province, designed to increase the cultivation of cassava and corn. The program anticipates 2 distinct phases: first, the preparation of the lands and their distribution, and second, the distribution of the cultivated land to the peasants and people who have been displaced so that they may engage in crop production. The same source also stated that, because considerable use can be made of farm machinery, the first stage is earmarked for the cultivation of corn over an area of 300 hectares with the participation of the same number of individuals, one hectare for each person, whereas 900 individuals will take part in the second phase, which will be devoted to the cultivation of corn and cassava over an estimated area of 450 hectares, one half hectare going to each person. The work involved in the preparation of the land is already in progress, as is also distribution of the cultivated lands. It is anticipated that the distribution of the cuttings will begin during this last 2-week period of November. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 84 p 2] 8089

GDR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION--Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Martins and his German counterpart, Horst Soelle, yesterday signed in Luanda a cooperation agreement in the framework of the 5th session of the mixed subcommittee of the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola on foreign trade and finances. The agreement provides for German specialists and technicians to come here to train cadres, delivery of machinery and furnishing of material that will stimulate trade between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR. On this occasion, Horst Soelle stated that the commercial exchanges between the GDR and Angola are extremely important for the development of the two countries. He then remarked that "it has been shown in practice that it is essential to observe without restrictions the principles of equality, rights and reciprocity." For his part, Ismael Martins expressed his satisfaction, stating that it is the desire of the People's Republic of Angola to continue economic and technical relations with the GDR and that the German minister's visit to Angola is a contribution to the reinforcement of this cooperation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 84 p 1] 8089



DELEGATION ATTENDS ROMANIAN CP CONGRESS--Bucarest--The Angolan delegation attending the sessions of the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party presented a message on Monday, 19 November, from the MPLA-Labor Party to the secretary general of that Communist Party, Nicolau Ceaucescu. The delegation to the congress is headed by the Angolan ambassador accredited in that country, Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva. The congress, which opened Monday, will extend to 23 November and is attended by 138 delegations from 92 countries. /Text/ /Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 1/ 12430

BRAZIL CONTRACTS FOR CAPANDA DAM--Brazilian Minister of Trade and Industry Murilo Badaro leaves Rio de Janeiro today for Luanda, where he will participate in the ceremony marking the signing between Angola and Brazil of the contract covering the construction of the Capanda dam. The contract will be signed on Thursday by Angolan authorities of the ministry of Energy and by Brazilian officials of the Norberto Odebrecht firm. Among other persons accompanying the Brazilian minister on this his first trip to Angola will be Asdrubal Ulisses, head of the African Department of the Brazilian ministry of Foreign Relations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 84 p 1] 8089

CENSUS IN CABINDA--ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] has learned from official sources that 105,78 inhabitants were registered in the census taken in the province of Cabinda during the general population census campaign conducted between 27 September and 20 October. It should be noted that the census also registered 20,561 family units and an average of 5.1 persons per unit. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 2] 8089

CSO: 3442/135

CAPE VERDE

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AFTERMATH OF OAU SUMMIT

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Dec 84 p 20-22

[Text of interview with Silvino da Luz, foreign affairs minister of Cape Verde, by Gulamo Khan, date and place not specified]

[Text] On the occasion of the recent 27th OAU summit meeting, Silvino da Luz, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, granted an interview to journalist Gulamo Khan, in which he discussed the withdrawal of Morocco, the OAU discussion of the situation in southern Africa, the economic problems of the continent and the "Summit of the Five," which should take place next year.

Following is the full text of the interview.

[Question] Can the 20th summit meeting of the OAU be considered a success? The meeting took place and Morocco withdrew because of its stubborn refusal to recognize the Sahara [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] and the POLISARIO Front. What will this mean?

[Answer] I think that, yes, we can consider this summit conference a success, in effect, insofar as (I would not be referring to the specific case of the Sahara) but insofar as the hostile forces on the African continent, the forces of imperialism, always waged on the division and paralysis of our continental organization. The arguments used were the Sahara or Chad, but we consider that we have been successful, in a much broader sense: we consider it a victory of the African peoples over imperialism, over some countries in Africa whose interests coincide in a certain way with the interests of imperialism.

[Question] Morocco withdrew, but is there some movement for all the member states to act together to try to persuade Morocco to return to the OAU?

[Answer] Yes, we think that, regardless of the political position taken by one or another state, the continental organization will only be an organization when all the members are there, when the continent is completely decolonized and the forces of fascism and apartheid have disappeared from our soil. Along these lines, we think it is a sovereign decision of Morocco to withdraw from our continental organization, but we do not think this is the path the Kingdom

of Morocco should take to protect its interests. It would have been better to stay, to join our discussion, to accept the rules of the democratic majority and, naturally, to recognize the right of the Saharan people to autonomy and independence.

All Africa is a community; the people of Morocco certainly will want to be a part of the great African family, so I think our task must be to appeal to reason, to appeal to common sense and to the sense of justice, of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, so Morocco will abandon its arrogant position and be a part of the great African family.

[Question] One of the burning issues of this summit meeting is southern Africa. The main theme of the discussions may well have been the need to revise the battle strategy, particularly in the struggle of the South African people. Would you comment on this?

[Answer] Perhaps I am not the best authority to offer an opinion on this aspect. This situation was certainly taken up. You will have heard the statement by President Aristides Pereira on the issue of decolonization. These are different times; there is a new reality in southern Africa which people must recognize; people must adapt to this new reality and seek new forms of struggle. As Comrade President Aristides Pereira said in his address, there is a national liberation movement which receives support from other countries, just as we got support during the period of our struggle for liberation. The national liberation movement has had to adapt its strategy to aid those who had supported it, so as to preserve its political independence as well. So we think that it is in consideration of this reality that we must think in terms of the future and to talk about the necessity of an end to racism and apartheid, the creation of a South Africa in which all the components of the South African population have equal rights to a voice in the future of their own nation. In other words, a democratic society, with equal rights for all. It is up to the liberation movement to determine the type of struggle and the method of conducting it. We have arrived at the moment when the definition of a strategy or the redefinition of that strategy (if there has been a strategy) must be well laid out, well conceived and well drafted.

[Question] In this summit meeting, perhaps for the first time, the OAU paid due attention to the economic problems of the continent. I say this because it used to be customary for the OAU to discuss political problems and to relegate the economic problems to a committee. Is this a step forward by the OAU toward becoming a continental economic organization?

[Answer] The OAU already contains the germ of economic cooperation at the continental level. We have the Lagos Action plan, which may have to be revised, as one of the presidents said, but it was conceived with this in mind. The political problems may have taken priority over economic problems, but we feel that, now more than ever, all the African countries are particularly aware of the crisis which Africa is experiencing--the foreign debt crisis, the drought crisis, the crisis with regard to the food strategy or the food situation in the various countries--and of the need for a common front to negotiate with the Western world, for example, with the EEC. (Many African countries are represented in the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated

the EEC] without any defined strategy.) Well, these problems have been taken up now. I don't think any decisions have been made yet, since the meeting is still going on, but it appears to us that very positive decisions will be reached in view of the concern voiced by various chiefs of state and by spokesmen from diverse quarters. We are leaving here more encouraged, in that we are sure that Africa has become more aware of the need, perhaps, for a revision of the Lagos Plans, going beyond the simple resolutions that have been emitted for specific actions. For example, I remember the statement there by the Algerian president on the creation of a fund to deal with the problem of the foreign debt, the drought and the food problems, but for these latter cases of the drought and the food problems, he came forward with an offering of \$10 million. This is something very concrete, we think, particularly in our countries that are still devastated by the disaster which is the drought; we think (also with regard to the financial problems, the foreign debt and so on), we think that, yes, this summit created a new tone, new engagement, and it seems we can all congratulate ourselves.

[Question] Minister, let us move on to the summit meeting that pertains directly to us, the summit of the "Five," which will take place next year. How does Cape Verde view this new summit?

[Answer] We are looking forward to the next summit meeting with great hope-- great hopes in the sense that we are going to be able, little by little, to put the foundation stones in place for this cooperation that we want to establish among our peoples, to consolidate their independence and their friendship. I think that very important steps have already been taken, particularly after the creation of the subcommittees, which have presented some very important work. I believe that directives will come out of the next summit for more dynamic handling of the problems of our cooperation, since we have the political identification and the friendship, but we need to move on to do something in the economic area that can reflect the political unity that exists among us.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just presented an image that may demonstrate what I personally feel is lacking, in terms of cooperation. For example, [what about sales of] Cape Verde's tuna in Mozambique and Mozambique's cacao in Cape Verde? This has not happened yet. Can it be said that this is not happening fast enough yet....?

[Answer] It is not a question of how fast. It is that we have specific circumstances in the way we reached independence, in our problems and the situation in which we are living, the day-to-day situation of our countries. While there is a desire, for example, to sell tuna and to buy cocoa, there is also a problem with transportation, with distances. How can you overcome these problems now, what with the cost of petroleum, the cost of shipping?

But we have already given a lot of thought to this problem, which must be viewed as a whole. I think we can begin to do some positive things, small things, until we reach the level of development that we would like to see our economic cooperation reach.

CONGO

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTY CONTROL, VERIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Brazzaville MWETI in French 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Act No 84/081/PCT/CC/CCCVP, decreed by the chairman of the CC [Central Committee] of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, head of state, head of the government, establishes the responsibility, organization and operation of the PCT's Central Committee for control and verification.

The presidential act stipulates that the CCCVP [Central Committee for Control and Verification of the Party] is responsible for:

--dealing with and ruling on conflicts of responsibility between the departments of the CC's secretariat and the CC's committees in accordance with Article 22 of the CC's internal regulations;

--evaluate any errors made by leaders and members of the party in accordance with the party's statutes, guidelines, doctrine, norms and organizational principles;

--control the party's normal, regular operation from top to bottom;

--see that there is proper administration of the party's finances, property and heritage;

--assure strict adherence to the statutes;

--assure proper performance by the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth], youth party, mass organizations and associations directed by the party;

--interpret the PCT's guidelines and doctrine whenever necessary; and

--see that there is good administration by the party's economic units.

The act also stipulates that the CCCVP, working with the party's central committee, is composed of five permanent central committee members.

It is presided over by a chairman who has the rank and prerogatives of a member of the politburo. The other four permanent members of the CCCVP, one of whom is vice chairman, have the rank and prerogatives of secretaries of the CC.



In accordance with Articles 28 and 29 of the PCT's statutes, the control and verification of the party's procedures and instruments are in the hands of the CCCVP and local control and verification committees set up by the party.

Responsibility for the CCCVP can be assumed by the chairman of the PCT's central committee, the prime minister, a department head of CC's secretariat or a ministerial department head, mass organizations or other associations directed by the party, or by company directors. The CCCVP can deal directly with an affair brought to its knowledge.

The CCCVP is entitled to be apprised of any conflict, dispute or affair which involves the party, UJSC youth party, mass organizations or one of the members of those entities.

8568

CSO: 3419/192



CONGO

EFFORT TO COUNTER PETROLEUM MONOPOLY NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by A. Kombo-Moukouyou]

[Text] Begun on 24 November in Brazzaville in the conference room of the UAPT [African Union of Petroleum Workers], the work of the second session of the Executive Council of the African Federation of Petroleum and Related Unions (FASPA) was concluded on Monday, 26 November 1984, in the conference room of the Mbamou Palace Hotel. As at the opening, the closing ceremony was chaired by Comrade Alphonse Ondonda, member of the CC [Central Committee] of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] and permanent secretary in charge of international relations in the CSC [Congolese Trade-Union Confederation].

The council, in which 11 African delegations from FASPA member countries and 3 international organizations participated, was placed under the chairmanship of Comrade Joseph Ngampouo, secretary general of the Federation of Mine, Petroleum and Related Workers (FETRAMIP) of The Congo.

The final communique sanctioning the work indicates that the members of the Executive Council, having carefully examined the reports of activities and finances presented by the Secretariat General agreed on the following:

--to consider the secretariat's balance sheet largely positive despite the difficulties encountered in collecting the statutory assessments, the lack of technical personnel and difficulties of communication with member organizations;

--to thank the professional productive congress of petroleum industries of the Libyan Arab popular and socialist Jamahiriya for the financial and material aid which they incessantly furnish to FASPA; and

--to exhort all member organizations to pay their statutory assessments.

With regard to the place and date of the next FASPA council meeting, the members of the executive congress authorized the secretariat to contact all pertinent organizations to establish the place and date of the next congress and inform the other members within the time limits specified in the statutes.

The participants also adopted a number of resolutions, specifically:

--a resolution of solidarity with the workers of southern Africa;

--a resolution of solidarity with Arab workers and their principal cause: Palestine; and

--a message to the workers and people of the People's Republic of Congo.

In his closing speech, Comrade Alphonse Ondonda congratulated the participants on the very serene work atmosphere which prevailed throughout the work sessions: "You conducted yourselves," he said, "with the spirit of the great 1984 Addis Ababa assemblage when our state and government heads strongly confirmed the common intent of African nations to achieve the objectives and noble ideals pursued by all African people." He also stressed the training of workers who must adapt to new technologies. Lastly, he asserted that everything should be done to promote worker autonomy and personal satisfaction by narrowing the gap between the requirements of industry and the aspirations of individuals.

Earlier, Comrade Joseph Ngampouo observed that the struggle against multinational companies operating on the continent deserves once more that trade unions of different tendencies and orientation forget their ideological and political differences to form a united front against those multinational firms.

It is to be noted that FASPA, which is composed of 25 member countries, was established in 1981 and is headquartered in Tripoli in Libya. The Secretariat General is the responsibility of Libya; Congo and Senegal each serve the function of deputy secretariat general. FASPA has several objectives, particularly the following:

--to organize and support the struggle of the workers against imperialism and  
petroleum monopolies in order for the African countries to achieve economic  
and political independence for both producers and consumers.

C568

CSO: 341

MAURITIUS

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES REFLECT LARGER DEFICIT

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] The deficit is expected to be 316 million rupees greater than that of 1983.

-The third quarter was clearly adverse.

Our foreign trade deficit for this year will probably reach about 835 million rupees or 316 million rupees more than that of last year, according to a projection from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. The total value of our exports is expected to reach 5,440 million rupees while that of our imports will reach 6,275 million rupees.

Our balance of trade for January-September 1984 showed a deficit of 958 million rupees compared with 430 million rupees for the corresponding period of 1983. Export receipts for the first 9 months of this year were in the order of 3,742 million rupees while the cost of our imports came to 4,700 million rupees. The trade deficit for the third quarter was 145 million rupees. In contrast, during the same period of 1983, a 174 million rupee surplus was recorded.

Explaining this situation, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development states: "Usually the third quarter of the year is the most favorable period for foreign trade. However, this year, this trend has been disturbed by two important factors, namely, a significant shortfall in sugar production for two successive years and a high import bill for the EPZ [Export Processing Zone] industries for raw materials and machinery."

From January to September 1984, Mauritius exported 356,500 tons of sugar with a value of 1,680 million rupees (compared with 467,700 tons and 2,029 million rupees in 1983). Exports from the free zone brought 1,511 million rupees compared with 937 million rupees the preceding year. The tea sector also performed well: exports of 4,544 metric tons with a value of 158 million rupees (63 million rupees in 1983).

On the import side, the principal items are: textile fibers and thread (854 million rupees), petroleum products (692 million rupees), machinery (473 million rupees), rice (220 million rupees), dairy products (176 million rupees), flour (157 million rupees) and cement (145 million rupees).

MAURITIUS

MINISTER DUVAL ON FREE ZONE LABOR SITUATION, GROWTH

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 30 Dec 84 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Labor and Industrial Relations Joseph Herve Duval; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What exactly is the significance of liberalization of wages in the free zone? If it is an experiment, how long will it last?

Answer: The fact that wages for men in the free zone were about 56 percent higher than those for women was creating problems. I do not know when, or why, this principle was introduced. There were negative effects on hiring of men and it turned out that almost 80 percent of the labor force in the free zone was women. There was considerable criticism of this, especially by those who said that for equal work there should be equal pay, and by those who believed that this situation was causing psychological upset among men, particularly in homes where it was the wife that was working and not the man. This point of view was held by a number of feminists, including Mrs Shirin Aumeeruddy-Cziffra.

A solution thus had to be found. Should women's wages be raised or men's wages lowered? If we had increased men's wages, the employers would have had to pay them. [as published]

It should be remembered, however, that we are in the process of creating seven new industrial zones, each 50,000 square feet, that all these areas have already been acquired, and that we have carried out the promotion for foreign investors.

If we had increased the wages, the facts that we had presented throughout this promotion campaign would have changed. I do not believe that all those who had indicated their intention of coming to locate in Mauritius would have gone ahead with their plans. We would then have been accused of misleading the investors.

The only solution remaining to us was to bring men's wages to a level that would encourage their hiring. We thus decided to let men's wages float.

Our hope, and we have made employers understand this, is that wages given to men will not be lower than those for women. Also, there are jobs that require more physical effort and that cannot be performed by women. We hope that employers will take this factor into account.

We are taking all the measures necessary to keep close track of the situation in the free zone. We have also made the employers understand that they cannot in any way reduce the wages of those already on duty. We will closely watch cases of dismissal so that there will be no abuse.

I personally met with some 30 employers and officials of the Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association (MEPZA) and explained the government decision.

Our goal is to promote employment of men in this sector. We are trying an experiment. If everyone plays his part, the government will not have to intervene. If some do the opposite, we will take the necessary corrective measures.

Our aim is to reestablish a certain balance in hiring in this sector. The slightest misstep will be immediately corrected.

Question: The unions criticize you for opening the door by this measure to exploitation of the Mauritian workers by employers and especially by foreign employers. Do you think that you will be able to defend as well as in the past the interests of the workers in the free zone, as promised by the Mauritian Government when this free zone was established in the 1970's?

Answer: I do not think we should make a distinction between Mauritian employers and those from elsewhere. I do not believe it is in anyone's interest to create problems in the free zone. It is a fragile sector. I dare to hope that everyone--Mauritian employers as well as foreign employers--will play the game.

Question: Nevertheless, why not have established a minimum wage identical to that of women in the free zone, while specifying remuneration for piecework?

Answer: In general, someone doing piecework gets 10 percent more than the minimum wage. This minimum wage, in our view, is the one applying to young girls.

We hope that men's wages will be established after negotiations and that they will be slightly higher than those for women. It must be stated that the minimum wage is really minimum, and that very few employees in fact receive the minimum wage.

Question: Are the unions concerned that employers turn by preference to those under 18. Are there real risks of "child labor" abuse in the free zone?

Answer: The minimum age for employment is prescribed in the Labor Act and applies equally to the free zone. Thus there is no question of anyone employing young people who are under age.

Question: Will not the liberalization of men's wages in the free zone lead to outbidding: of men in relation to women, and unemployed in relation to workers, to say nothing of young, single unemployed in relation to working heads of family? Are you in the process of playing off the men against the women, the unemployed against the worker?

Answer: That is a charge that has always been made against us. One must be realistic. If the number of unemployed increases, bargaining power automatically declines. Workers as well as unemployed thus have an interest in increasing employment. The worker is never weaker than when there are a large number of unemployed. If the worker asks for a big salary increase, that will discourage creation of new jobs. The worker who already has a job also risks finding himself unemployed after a period. We must thus take all these factors into account in setting wages, and especially one cannot forget those who are unemployed.

The accusation that I was talking about does not bother me at all. I am absolutely satisfied that it is not true to say that I am in the process of playing off unemployed against workers, or men against women.

Question: The unions are afraid of a resurgence of employee layoffs after 9 months' service and their replacement by new workers to whom the employers will offer an even lower wage. Are these fears justified?

Answer: It is a possibility that we do not ignore, and that is why we have alerted the inspectors of my ministry to be very vigilant and to keep a close eye on layoff cases. If we believe there are abuses, we will intervene firmly. I say this, and I repeat, no one is interested in creating problems in this sector.

Question: Do the unions criticize you for the absence of dialogue that preceded approval of this measure. How much basis is there to this complaint?

Answer: The unions have been heard by the National Remuneration Board (NRB). The same is true for the employers. When the NRB proposals were published, all concerned--unions and employers--had the opportunity to give their views. The government is perfectly aware of the depositions made to the NRB. The unions' views are known and the government took them into account.

Question: From September 1983 to September 1984 the number of employed, unfortunately more women than men, increased by 44 percent in the free zone (34,052 from 23,592). To what do you attribute this jump?

Answer: I believe that confidence has returned. Investors do not want to locate in unstable areas. Also, we have carried out promotion campaigns throughout the world. Delegations of the highest level have visited several capitals to explain our pragmatism. It is the confidence that has returned. The investors have followed.

Question: As former president of the Federation of Civil Service Unions (FSSC), are you opposed to granting an end-of-year bonus to government employees?

Answer: I have fought to have a 13th month bonus given to government employees. I believe that these employees should have the same benefits as other categories of workers. Thus, I do believe that the government employee should have something at the end of the year, even if this is not a 13th month, so that he will not feel discriminated against compared to others.



However, the country's financial situation was particularly difficult this year. I had to accept the point of view of the minister of finance.

When I was president of the FSSC, I always said that we must pay government employees what they have the right to be paid. The taxpayer must realize that he has to pay if he wants to have an efficient civil service. I also think that my successors in leadership of the FSSC have not resorted to the Permanent Arbitration Tribunal (TAP) as they should. It is too bad that the FSSC has not again come before the TAP.

The TAP's award in respect to end-of-year bonus was only effective for 2 years. If there had been a new award," the government would have had less bad conscience in refusing a bonus. [as published]

Question: Was 1984 a good year for the government and for you? What are the chances of 1985 being so?

Answer: The fact that we were able to create 13,000 jobs in the free zone is a sign of return of confidence. Our pragmatic policy has paid off. We have never seen so many tourists in Mauritius. We have put Mauritius back on the world map. Things have perhaps developed less quickly than we had hoped, but the signs of the recovery are there.

For me, personally, the year that has ended was better than the previous year, and certainly better than 1982.

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CS0: 3419/238

FIRST CHINESE TEAM ARRIVES FOR AIRPORT PROJECT

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 1 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] An initial Chinese team led by Hu Chuansen arrived in Mauritius last week in connection with the construction project for a new airport at Plaisance. This team of seven including the chief engineer for the project, Fang Wei Xing, came to do preliminary work for a second team of several hundred at the beginning of January.

We emphasize that the MMM delegation which just visited the People's Republic of China pleaded with the government of that country to continue Chinese aid in spite of certain reprehensible diplomatic decisions made by the regime in power in Mauritius.

At a press conference yesterday morning, Minister of Works Dr Rohit Beedassy showed the model of the new Plaisance airport. The new 4-story building with an area of 15,150 square meters will cost approximately 230 (m) rupees, financed entirely by the Chinese government.

According to the agreement made between the governments of the People's Republic of China and Mauritius, the interest-free loan will be payable over a period of 25 years. The work was entrusted to the Chinese construction company COMPLANT.

Hundreds of technicians are expected within the framework of the project. About 800 Mauritians will also be able to work with the crew on construction of the new building. The new airport will probably be ready by December 1987.

Evoking the diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the island of Mauritius, the minister of works emphasized that they are back on track again after certain misunderstandings. The minister referred to the opening of a Taiwanese trade mission in Mauritius, repeated visits by Minister Pillay to Taiwan and the 4-day "stopover" of Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth in Taiwan. The problems have been resolved, according to the minister of works.

Hu Chuansen, head of the Chinese delegation, explained that the Plaisance airport project is the symbol of the cooperation between the People's Republic of China and Mauritius.

MAURITIUS

POPULATION CENSUS 1983 PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Dec 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Mauritian population passed the 1 million mark in 1983, according to the official report on the latest census, that of 1983, presented yesterday to the Legislative Assembly.

Unfortunately, this document does not include the islands in its figures on languages spoken and religions practiced there, making it impossible to calculate precise percentages of the total Mauritian population practicing any one religion or speaking any one language.

The total Mauritian population was 1,000,432 in 1983 including all the Mauritian islands (Rodrigues, Agalega, St. Brandon). The population of the islands alone rose to 33,569, or 3.3 percent of the total Mauritian population. But the census report did not specify the language or religion of the island inhabitants, just those on Mauritius.

Excluding, consequently, the population of the islands and counting only the 966,863 inhabitants of the island of Mauritius, the major religious movements, according to the report, were as follows in 1983:

-506,209 individuals claim to belong to the various Hindu religious sects (Hindus, Tamouls, Mahrattas, Telegus, etc.).

-290,082 individuals claim to belong to the various Christian religious sects (Catholics, Anglicans, etc.).

-159,965 individuals claim to belong to Islamic sects.

For the time being, these figures cannot be used to calculate percentages for the various religious sects based on the total population of the entire Mauritian territory, including the islands. It will be necessary to wait for the official publication of the results obtained in this regard to effect such a calculation.

Within the Christian religious group, there is a large majority of Catholics--250,167 of a total of 290,082 Christians. The breakdown of other Christians is as follows:

Adventists: 3,070  
Assembly of God: 3,688  
Christians: 22,300  
Anglicans: 5,438  
Pentecostalists: 2,035  
Jehovah's Witnesses: 1,082

There are also several other Christian groups, but the membership of each is less than one thousand.

The Hindu sects, with 506,209 members, break down thus:

-68,327 individuals call themselves "Tamouls."

-20,430 call themselves "Mahrattas."

-28,578 call themselves "Telegus."

-37,716 call themselves "Raviveds."

-15,441 call themselves "Rajputs."

There are also a large number of various small groups belonging to the Hindu, Christian and Islamic movements. A few people declared themselves to be without religion (1,435), others "free thinkers" (22) or even some who did not specify their religion (626).

Languages: Creole Leads

In the matter of languages spoken at home, Creole leads by far with 521,950 individuals claiming to use Creole as the language of choice at home out of a total of 966,863 inhabitants (excluding the islands). Bojpuri is in second place with 197,050 individuals claiming to speak it predominately at home. A total of 111,134 individuals claimed that their primary language at home is Hindi.

French and Tamoul are claimed as the primary home language of 36,043 and 35,646 respectively, Urdu by 23,572 individuals, Telegu by 15,364, Mahratti by 12,420 and Chinese languages by 6,040 individuals.

In the realm of languages, also, it will be necessary to wait for the report on the islands (Rodrigues, St. Brandon, Agalega) to establish the respective percentages.

Other information brought to light by the census:

-Women outnumber men in Mauritius (including the islands): 502,175 women to 498,257 men;

-Rural population stands at 563,612;

-Urban population is 403,251;

-Most populous district: Riviere Noire--36,861;

-Number of families: 199,937;

-Largest town: Triolet--13,242;

-Number of individuals attending elementary and secondary schools: 254,800;

-Number of people who have never attended school: 141,384;

-The majority of the population is under the age of 24: 529,344.

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CSO: 3419/191

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

CORN DRIER INSTALLED--The first of two corn driers, installed at Richelieu, began operation yesterday following its dedication by Minister of Agriculture Kishore Deerpalsingh. The second drier, at Rose-Belle, will also begin operation soon. Construction of the two driers was carried out by INCO company (Industrial and Commercial Construction) and they are being finished 2 months ahead of schedule, permitting the substantial savings of 1 million rupees in construction costs. This sum will be placed in the Mauritian account with EDF-5 [European Development Fund]. According to the minister's dedication address, the operation of these two driers falls within the framework of the agricultural diversification policy which is working toward self-sufficiency in food production and, very soon, to self-sufficiency in corn. The minister also referred to the immediate construction of three additional driers to reach that goal as soon as possible. The functioning of these two driers will be of considerable help to corn producers. They will now be able to deliver the harvested ears directly to Richelieu or to Rose-Belle from the fields depending on the place of cultivation. Thus they will not have to worry about shucking and storing the corn. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Nov 84 p 4] 12666

CSO: 3419/191



MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO ACCUSED OF DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 27 Nov 84 p 22.

/Article by Antonio Maria Zorro/

/Text/ Major actions by the National Mozambican Resistance /RENAMO/ guerrillas are occurring throughout the country and government troops are pulling back, avoiding combat and taking refuge in the heavily-populated areas, according to a communique published by RENAMO, which was sent to our newspaper.

According to RENAMO, the civil war in Mozambique has reached a peak, and the capital has been cut off by road and rail. The communique said that as of the 1st week of this month, 14 locomotives had been destroyed on the lines between Maputo and Ressano Garcia, Maputo and Goba and Maputo and Magude, i.e., the lines linking the capital with South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, respectively. According to the same source, a military column moving from Maputo to Moamba was also attacked and annihilated.

Two railway cars going from the port of Nacala to Nampula carrying Soviet-made goods, and a military column heading toward Alto Molocue to reopen the Nampula-Mocuba road, were also attacked in battles won by the guerrillas.

The town of Mueda in the extreme north was reoccupied by the rebels, who went as far as the Rovuma River along the border with Tanzania, where they were still ensconced as of last weekend.

The communique concluded by once again appealing to foreign governments to pull their citizens out of Mozambique as soon as possible, since "with the spread of the fighting, it is impossible to guarantee the security of anyone."

FRELIMO Security Minister Contradicted

Another RENAMO communique clarified the affair of the two Italian assistance workers who, according to FRELIMO, were murdered by guerrillas. For your information, and because it confirms views expressed by O DIABO in several of its issues, we are going to publish it in its entirety:

"Last 6 October, FRELIMO Security Minister Sergio Vieira said at a press conference that 'documentary evidence,' obtained when a RENAMO base in Maputo

Province was occupied in mid-September, showed that the Resistance was responsible for capturing the two Italian experts, Alvise de Toni and Leonardo Del Viscovo, and for decapitating them.

"After the 'capture' of said base on 17 September, radio messages between RENAMO bases, which proved the executions by decapitation, were also supposedly intercepted. Moreover, the story told by a child who, together with other people living in a town close to Moamba, was 'kidnapped' by the RENAMO troops who had taken the two Italians, proved that the experts had been beheaded.

"Given these statements by FRELIMO, it is appropriate to raise the following questions and duly clarify the matter:

"1. Why was there a delay of 3 weeks before the information on the murdered Italians was published? FRELIMO had known of the death of the Italians since 17 September, but concealed the news from the Rome government, the firm where they worked and even their own families until 6 October.

"2. The story of the 'decapitation,' and thus FRELIMO's entire campaign about the case, is proven false by the report in the Italian press that the bodies of the two experts were not decapitated. The newspaper CIVILITA CATTOLICA, for one, ran this story on the basis of a report from a correspondent and a photographer sent to Maputo. After various requests from the embassy in Maputo, the two bodies, in a relatively good state of preservation, were finally handed over to the Italian Government at the end of October, and set back to Italy.

"The child referred to by FRELIMO as a witness told foreign officials concerned that he had not seen any decapitation. The child, with such 'valid testimony,' was never interviewed by the press.

"RENAMO proposed to the Italian Government that a committee of inquiry be set up to examine the case. Despite the interest expressed by the Italian authorities, Maputo never responded to the offer.

"If there really were a town whose inhabitants saw the two Italians being carried off by RENAMO, why weren't the press and Italian representatives taken there?

"RENAMO has already told the Italian Government that its troops were not responsible for attacking the facilities where its experts worked, and pointed out that the action was perpetrated by the Maputo Army, to show that 'we were enemies' of the Italians.

"The visit by the Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs to Maputo towards the end of October was marked by strong criticism of the Mozambican Government, indicating the displeasure of the authorities in Rome and resulting in a cooling-off of relations between the two governments.

"3. RENAMO would like to point out that it did not have any responsibility for the death of the two Italian technicians at the time, and reaffirm that the 'grupo limpa' of the special Mozambican army is responsible for the deplorable act."

## The Decline of the Nkomati Agreement

In spite of the joint Mozambican-South African enterprise set up to develop tourism on Inhaca Island (facing Maputo and outside the reach of any rebel activities), the objectives of the Nkomati Agreement seem to be even further from being met, as a result of the threats to development posed by the civil war. It is worth noting that at the recent summit meeting of the Organization for African Unity held in Addis-Ababa, President Samora Machel did not react to criticism levelled by various countries, including Ethiopia, Ghana and Lesotho, which condemned the agreement and in general the relationship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Pretoria Government.

The Mozambican Government /news/ agency AIM, for its part, continues to accuse Portugal and South Africa of aiding the Mozambican rebels. These accusations are now confirmed in articles published by the Portuguese communist newspaper, which can no longer deny what we have been reporting: a close link between Samora Machel's FRELIMO and Alvaro Cunhal's Communist Party."

RENAMO's European representative, Jorge Correia, termed the "report" that the South African Government continues to provide "a rearguard sanctuary" for the rebels "a complete lie." The "report," a move to misguide public opinion, was circulated "by an anonymous Portuguese source"....

And, as a colorful bit of news, there is another report to print, one which is significantly contradictory: a telegram from Maputo denying that the rebels had blocked off the capital, but acknowledging that it is very dangerous to leave the city at night and that as a result of guerrilla attacks in neighboring areas, the hospitals were filled with the wounded.

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CSO: 3442/111

MOZAMBIQUE

SUGAR CANE MILL DIRECTOR GENERAL ADDRESSES WORKERS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Nov 84 pp 8-9

[Text] "We shall defend Sena Sugar Estates up to the last worker, up to the final consequences." With this comment, the director general of the Marromeu Sugar Mill, Jose Paulo N'Chumali, recently brought the seventh grinding campaign now concluding and the programming of activities for the 1985 sugar harvest season to a close.

Jose Paulo N'Chumali remarked, in this connection, that the enterprise is located in an area which is still suffering from provocation by the armed bandits, despite the letup and calm that have been experienced during the past few days.

On this occasion, the director general of the Marromeu Sugar Mill commented: "The war has not ended! We must reinforce the organization. No agitator must go unpunished! The rumor spreader, the briber, the collaborator and the thug must be treated like real armed bandits."

In this important address of his, Jose Paulo N'Chumali surveyed the situation of the sabotaging elements which have been burning the sugar cane plantations. That official wanted them to receive severe punishment, through the people's justice system.

He said: "There is an urgent need to achieve suitable administrative organization of the militia command, with the allocation of all available resources for defense."

Tasks

The tasks outlined by the Marromeu Sugar Mill's director general include vigilance, patrolling of the settlement and patrolling of the strategic targets.

"Vigilance is not the task of a group of individuals who bring complaints and prosecutions because of enmities."

According to N'Chumali, the patrolling of the settlement must involve the section, platoon and company commanders, among others, in an organized manner.

In the agricultural area, the tasks outlined by the enterprise's general directorate are based on the consideration that the fulfillment of the farming plan must be ensured, creating the logistical conditions; in other words, the material-technical and food supply, in addition to constant assistance for the work.

"This year, the repairs to the farm machinery and railroad equipment must be of better quality. Similarly, priority must be given to their use and to taking advantage of them.

"We must realize that every machine costs foreign exchange, and hence that machine must operate to create foreign exchange.

"A tractor and an excavator are not racing machines, nor equipment that can be used without instructing the operators regarding the purpose and importance of primary care in the maintenance thereof."

According to that official, in the industrial area it is the duty of everyone "to guarantee the timely completion of the repairs at least 1 month before the start of the campaign, and it is necessary to set up brigades to purchase material starting now."

Insofar as the removal is concerned, the program will include an emergency plan to be compiled by the delegations from Maputo and Beira, under the direct guidance of the enterprise's restricted group.

#### Cost Reduction Cannot Be a Slogan

"Austerity, savings and the need for our cutting expenses and producing more income cannot be slogans." This assertion was also made by the director general of the Marromeu complex at the ceremony closing the general workers' meeting.

"This year, it is also important to ensure the reduction in the number of workers at the factory, so that they may be reconverted for agricultural and other activities. We must stringently implement Ruling 74/83, as well as ensuring our sources of income with greater supervision," remarked N'Chumali, adding:

"We must guarantee implementation of classification in the enterprise's budget, creating conditions so that, on every level, the worker and the group chief will render an accounting on how the financial means are being used.

"The determination of the budget for the delegations must be a reality next year. The collection of the cumulative debts must continue with greater stringency. The elimination of loans, concessions of materials and rendering of services must be correctly applied in the context of this current situation. The control of supplies must continue. The reduction of general administrative costs must also be a non-deferrable condition."



'Food, Security and Housing Must Be a Priority': Gama Afonso at the Closing

The issues of supplies of products of prime necessity, military security and housing are the three essential areas indicated by the provincial director of industry and energy during the closing ceremony of the Seventh General Workers Meeting in Marromeu.

That member of the provincial government recalled to those present the instructions that had been conveyed by the Central Committee secretary for economic policy, Marcelino dos Santos, during his visit to Marromeu in 1981, claiming:

"We must create conditions to enable individuals to have a better living, with food, clothing and security. There must be risks to ensure production. We must organize a program that will lead to the realization that people must start programs of construction, using matting, midicuas, straw, bamboo and lumber, and procuring roof tiles.

"Security must involve all the people: men, women, youth and children. Each one can have a task, regardless of whether he is lean or heavy, and thus release the combative capacity to surround, attack and annihilate the enemy."

In his remarks, director Gama Afonso praised the exercise of democracy in the Sena Sugar Estates enterprise, particularly at the Marromeu unit, with regard to the analysis of problems, the organization of meetings, transportation, decorating and other areas.

In conclusion, Gama Afonso congratulated the enterprise's structural entities, the circle committee, the militia command, the restricted group and, in particular the director general, Jose Paulo N'Chumali, on the dynamism evoked among the workers in fulfilling the production tasks.

'It Is a Matter of Pride to Have Heroes': Paulino Saimone to the SSE Workers

The new administrator of the district of Marromeu, Paulino Saimone, told the workers at the Marromeu Sugar Mill that "it is a matter of pride to have heroes like you," concerning whom he cited the need for greater support, esteem and use of their example.

He concluded by saying: "We must put an end to the war, so as to start up our economy in peace. Hence, we must go to the rural areas to experience the problems, to learn about the workers' difficulties.

"The enterprise's restricted group is a living body. Therefore, its position must be consolidated; and, at this point, we wish to add the enterprise's support for the population and for the operation of several organs on the district level."

Paulino Saimone has been in Marromeu since the second week of October, following the death, caused by the armed bandits, of the Central Committee member and deputy to the People's Assembly, Zacarias Tomas, on 8 September.



## Beira Is a Deployment Site

Starting now, the Beira delegation will be considered a deployment site for the enterprise.

Speaking at the closing session of the Seventh General Workers Meeting in Marromeu, Jose Paulo N'Chumali said that Beira deserves constant assistance from the leadership, along with its restricted group.

He also declared that the workers of the Beira delegation should realize the importance of the site to which they are assigned, as well as the dimension of the tasks that they perform in connection with the guarantees for the enterprise's success.

## Who Attended the Meeting at CETAMA

Taking part in the General Meeting of Sugar Workers in Marromeu, held from 9 to 12 November at the local club known as CETAMA were 244 delegates from the factory, field, tractor office, civil construction and office sectors, as well as 18 guests.

Noteworthy among the guests were the provincial director of industry and energy, Gama Afonso; the first secretary of the People's Militias; the director general of the Luabo Sugar Mill; and the representatives of the Maputo, Beira and Luabo delegations; not to mention the press and radio, which covered the event.

Cultural groups from the headquarters site, continuers and representatives from the religious sects were also in attendance at that meeting.

The organization, decoration and protocol arrangements were the center of attention of the participants who, from time to time, were interrupted to attend to the ladies and the members of the support service.

2909

CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

EFFORTS OF MARROMEU SUGAR COMPLEX TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Dec 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Efforts are being expended, accompanied by all the prevention and safety measures, to make the Marromeu complex produce sugar during the 1985 harvest season to supply many people in the country who need molasses for export. This ambition has already entailed the application of alternatives that will ensure the production factors and a rise in the agro-industrial output. The inter-seasonal phase in which the workers are currently engaged is the most obvious evidence of the hopes being nurtured there.

The battlefronts marking this period of preparation for the 1985 campaign, currently under way, include the agro-industrial, supply, work force stabilization and defense and security areas, among others which, combined, require a resolute reorganization.

The goal that it is expected to attain in the enterprise with regard to the agricultural area is to ensure the recovery of cane-brake with larger yields from the standpoint of quantity and quality; as well as to introduce varieties resistant to drought and fungus (caused by an insect which often devastates the cane plantations), which promise good commercial results.

During the past few days the field workers have been carrying out a vast program of soil preparation, with the introduction of specific targets for plowing, harrowing, and digging furrows and ditches.

Moreover, it would be wrong to disregard the fact that, insofar as the plantations are concerned, record volumes have already been posted, noteworthy in which, on a large scale, are the workers from the village of Nhamitete who, with their families, produced "miracles" and, even better, meritorious surprises.

Industry

This is the area which poses the most problems for us, exceeding the capacity of the factory workers, inasmuch as many factors are of an external type.

In any event, the plans devised by the general management and the restricted group at the enterprise seem to us to be serving as a current solution for launching the "ship" of the sugar campaign.

Thus, to make it possible to heighten industrial efficiency, cut production costs, energy consumption and the work force and to lend balance to the resources in the form of transportation and hauling equipment to supply the factory with cane, it has been decided that the next campaign will start up with more viable alternatives.

The main difficulties lie in the new grinding station, which has shown serious complications involving blockage, entailing low saccharose extraction, poor hydraulic pressure and poor technical condition of the cylinders, low efficiency in the evaporators resulting from long retention time, meager filter capacity and poor condition of the crystallizers.

The low degree of efficiency in the boilers, caused essentially by the moisture from the bagasse and the lack of equipment for automatic systems and of measuring instruments, is another factor affecting the operation of that group of mills.

#### Labor: New Methods of Recruitment

New methods for recruiting the work force, the so-called seasonal labor system, are being introduced at the Marromeu Sugar Mill.

The purpose is to stabilize that group of workers for the campaign tasks because, up until now, there have still been problems which often halt or sabotage the activities in the middle of the sugar harvest.

The new labor recruitment methods indicate that priority must be given to the enterprise's area of influence, on the headquarters-locality or interior district levels.

The measure also stipulates that there must be permanent recruiters in the areas of the factory's main influence; and therefore shock brigades are being immediately formed in the districts, with the responsibility of not only reducing the absenteeism in the farming area but also of undertaking a survey of the structure and operation of the work force system in the field.

Up until the present, the recruitment of labor for the Sena Sugar Estates has been carried out in Angonia, in Tete Province, and in Alta Zambezia; an out-moded system established by the British (which is currently raising problems of various kinds).

2909

CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL PROJECT CARRIED OUT IN ZAMBEZI VALLEY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] A vast emergency agricultural program is benefiting from accelerated development in the Zambezi River basins in Marromeu, confronted with the problem of the drought which, this year, struck the region severely, particularly in the localities of Salone, Maviga and the district headquarters.

Under the party's guidance, the district's family sector is starting this season the second planting of corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, squash and other crops, with each farmer assigned at least an area of 1 hectare.

This emergency plan for the family sector is being executed with the intensification of crops of the short vegetating cycle, with greater emphasis on those which are drought-resistant.

Despite the effects of that natural disaster, the population of Marromeu district managed to accrue some sizable surpluses recently, resulting in the marketing of over 58 tons of corn, 24 of mapira and 112 kilograms of rice.

The marketing of the farmers' surpluses is done thorough the Sena Sugar Estates enterprise which, nevertheless, initially required that the cost of the barter product be paid totally in products from the marketing; and hence the campaign failed.

The atrocities committed by the armed bandits and the delay in the arrival of seed contributed to the failure of the campaign, especially in the localities of Salone and Maviga.

Cooperative, State and Private Sectors

These three sectors were the ones producing the least in the agricultural campaign that is ending, in comparison with the family sector, as a whole. For example, the cooperative sector produced only 5 tons during the campaign that is ending, as compared with 58,172 from the family sector, and 200 kilograms of mapira, in contrast to 24,896 from the family sector.

The same disaster occurred in the private sector which, insofar as mapira is concerned, accrued only 3,510 kilograms of corn and 1.5 tons of mapira.

The exception is the state sector which, through the Sena Sugar and Emofauna enterprises, managed to show results which, although not very extensive, are noteworthy, by yielding, at the end of the campaign, over 34 tons of corn, 6 tons of rice and 4 tons of mapira, in spite of the effects of the aforementioned production factors.

2909

CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

WATER EXPERTS TO STUDY EROSION IN SOFALA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Nov 84 pp 8-9

[Text] The settlement-headquarters of the locality of Sofala, in the Buzi district, is under a constant threat of destruction as a result of the continuous erosion from the ocean waters which, under the silent gaze of the inhabitants, extend to encroach upon the area of nearly 1,000 square meters in which the small town is situated. The wall built over a century ago suffered from its old age and has yielded, thereby allowing the penetration of the water which, during high tide periods winds raging and violent into the settlement, forming a kind of island. If effective measures are not adopted to restore that protective wall, the lovely settlement of Sofala will gradually sink and, with it, the historical legacy that has been handed down to it.

The provincial director of construction and water for Sofala, Adelino Ribeiro, when contacted by DM, disclosed that a technical team headed by himself will soon be making a trip to survey the situation and propose measures leading to the rebuilding of the wall.

He said: "There are enormous opportunities for recovering the settlement, and we shall pool efforts to prevent its destruction; because this would cause great economic damage and would require further investments. This task is already included in the 1985 plan for that region. Furthermore, it was for this reason that, when setting up the brigade to prepare the plan assigned to the Buzi district, we included an engineer from construction and water."

According to Henrique Filipe Paias, administrator of the locality, the viable solution offered for the local structural entities, inasmuch as they lack financial means to back sizable restoration work, is simply the transfer of the present headquarters to the Franibate zone, in the Manica circle. But this option greatly precludes the possibility of preserving the rich cultural heritage represented by what was the first colonial capital of Mozambique.

Furthermore, that viewpoint is deficient because it is dissociated from the economic standpoint; since the transfer of the headquarters would implicitly mean consenting to the destruction of existing infrastructures, so as later to "contrive" financing that would allow for the building of new residences, schools, hospitals, work offices, markets, shops and other projects.



Also according to Adelino Ribeiro, the money to be spent on rebuilding the wall does not amount to 50 percent of what would be required to put up new buildings, even considering only those minimally essential for the establishment and operation of the structures in a locality.

#### Importance of Sofala

Located approximately 60 kilometers south of the district capital, Sofala retains great historical, cultural and economic importance. It was most likely there, in 1503, that a fortress was built which the colonists christened with the name Sao Francisco Dela. All that remains of it are a few objects and carved rocks scattered outside the country, as well as a few documents which poorly interpret the real dimensions of the region's past.

An outline submitted by the Urban Administration Commission in 1934 notes that, in 1569, Francisco Barreto left Lisbon as governor and militia chief of Mozambique, with jurisdiction over the government of Sofala; and it was in Sofala that Vasco Fernando Homem, Francisco Barreto's successor, as intrepid as he was unfortunate in the conquest of the mines, landed in 1534 with 500 men and from there continued on to Manica.

The same document notes that, in 1586, Sofala, with its fortress finished and three churches, had 600 Christians and was then engaged in extensive trade with gold mined in Manica, pearls and seed pearls from Bazaruto and marble coming from Save.

The account stresses: "From 1693 to 1696, we suffered violence and plundering from Changamira, which were repeated by his successor between 1701 and 1714. These constant, endless battles determined our reputation and reduced our trade. The colony declined, with but few prosperous intervals. The Macequece market, which was at Changamira's mercy, was recovered in 1715; in 1722, we obtained the government's land from the petty ruler Micissa; and in 1735 we conquered land in the interior of Sofala, along the Buzi River. Furthermore, Sena appeared to be agitated."

In 1763, Sofala and Sena rose to the status of settlements, but the natives of these regions did not consent impassively to the presence and domination of foreigners, a position acknowledged and well established in the aforementioned document.

"In 1832, the Vatuas were on the prowl and then they took Bandire and all of Quiteve from us, arriving in Sofala around 1836, where the old fortress forced them to withdraw. They took Manica, arrived in Sena and invaded Mambone in 1840."

It adds: "Manicusse, the chief of those Vatuas, reigned as absolute lord from Maputo to Zambaze. We benefited from his death in 1857 and the resultant dissension among his heirs and the pretenders to the succession. In 1884, what remained of the district of Sofala was the fortress of Sao Caetano (tower of Pedro de Nhaya) and the islands of Chilane and Bazauto, the latter occupied in 1855."

Both from testimony given by elders in the area, and from research in certain history books, one infers that the commercial activity carried out in Sofala dates back prior to the arrival of the Portuguese colonists. At that time, before 1500, Sofala was engaged in trade with the Arabs, with precious gems and gold traded by specialists brought by them.

A long-time tourist center, Sofala, or Buani, as it is called by its nine health workers, most of them associated with the rural district hospital in which in-patient and out-patient care services are offered, with 1,000 residents, now has over two dozen masonry dwellings, four retail trade establishments, a restaurant with bar, an elementary school and an adjacent maternity center.

The majestic local government palace, also larger than that of the district administrator, as well as the respective office, lend a magnificent architectural beauty, attesting to the skill and intellect of the men from the past. But it must be noted that, owing to the aforementioned state of erosion, the administrator's official residence is on the lookout for the ocean water from which it is cut off nearly 10 meters away.

To one located in the center of the settlement, the site where the fortress of Sao Caetano was built lies about 400 meters in an easterly direction and, therefore, in the middle of the sea. A heap of rocks is the only vestige still left of what is being gradually consumed by the fury of the water.

But, as we mentioned previously, Sofala is also a tourist attraction. During the hot weather or during holidays, scores of citizens from the district capital or even from the city of Beira often visit the famous Sofala beach. There, after bathing, the tourists play and rest under the shade of the palms which abound in the area. When it is time for refreshments, they head for the small thatched huts where they have lunch, replete with cold beer and tasty shellfish.

Henrique Filipe Paias reminds us: "Two years ago, when the tourist camp was fully operating, we held dances and many people came from the city of Beira, or from the district headquarters settlement, to spend a nice weekend." He added that, upon their return, the visitors would carry bags filled with coconuts, almonds and crabs.

#### Rich and Fertile Land

The importance of Sofala, a prosperous, promising land, has been increased by the fact that it is also served by a long road, along which new population groups will arrive which, in the near future, may be converted into communal villages.

Because of its favorable climate and its wonderful location, as well as the opportunities that it offers, Sofala projects a future that is expected to be happier and more promising. The lowlands on the coast, in addition to beaches that tourists can hardly do without, and that they never tire of seeking and enjoying, are also centers for fishing and salt mines.

Apart from these features, the entire territory of Sofala shows a rather sandy soil balance, filled with coconut palms, the latter providing the area's main product, most of which is exploited by the family sector. The state sector is represented by the Barada Educational Center, a former mission of Santo Antonio da Barada.

The educational center, which teaches the fifth and sixth grades, based on a boarding system, has an extensive palm grove with thousands of coconut palms which make up that educational institution's major income. The coconuts and copra are taken to the city of Beira to be used in the oil and soap industry.

Henrique Paias remarked: "Our second largest economic activity is fish production. We have many private fishermen who, although they are challenged by material shortages, catch considerable amounts of fish which are sold on the local market to supply the population. On other occasions, when there are transportation facilities, we take it to the district headquarters or to the city of Beira."

The subject of our interview also said that the population is engaged in rice production as well, wherein the predominant sector is still the family one.

But what is important to stress in this activity is the use of animal hauling (oxen and plows), which is deeply rooted in the local tradition. In fact, all the farmers in the region resort to animal hauling for tilling their farms; something that we noticed during our trip from Buzi to that locality.

Henrique Paias commented in conclusion: "Here in Sofala, the ox is extremely useful; it is a tractor, because it cultivates the brush, turns over the soil and prepares for planting; it is a means of transportation, because it drives a cart and removes products; and it is also a source of milk and meat supply."

2909

CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO YOUTH RECRUITED INTO ARMY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] The provincial military secretariat of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM] in Cabo Delgado formed three youth brigades for the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPL,] which are engaged in intensive efforts to mobilize more young men to join the FAM [Mozambican Armed Forces]. At present, OJM is carrying out volunteer work campaigns among the youth in the districts.

The work is directed by the OJM provincial military secretary, Portugal Viegas, an FPLM combatant since 1972. That official, explaining the work process in the districts, stated:

"In February of this year, we started working in Mueda, where we held volunteer work sessions in the communal village of Namaua. At the district headquarters, we visited the hospital and did the cleaning on the 16 June monument. We also sponsored a lecture on the OJM at the Mueda secondary school."

The secretary also remarked that, "In Mocimboa da Praia we decorated the site on which the former combatants were massacred in Buchi. We also took part in the rice planting in Montepuez and, in the city of Pemba, we carried out a cleanup drive with the citizens. The brigades also organized the OJM secretariats in the districts and, on 29 November, they had to distribute membership cards to some members."

To entertain the young members of the military, the military command has a musical ensemble, "Strings of Lusaka," which fills the nights with music, although it lacks appropriate instruments. During the activities in connection with 25 September, the group earned 77,000 meticals.

The provincial military secretariat has many projects which have not been completely implemented, for lack of funds. For example, it intends to purchase nets and a fishing boat to provide the military units with fish.

2909

CSO: 3442/119

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DONATION--Yesterday, during a meeting with the director of Sofala, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, the Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, Andre Takanhatsov, remarked that part of a Bulgarian donation consisting of 245 tons of ordinary soap and toilet soap and 254,000 meters of textiles would be arriving in Beira in the middle of this month. This first donation is part of a Bulgarian gift and it is anticipated that the second shipment, consisting of clothing and footwear, will be in the capital of Sofala during January. Meanwhile, during the meeting the Bulgarian ambassador, Andre Takanhatsov, discussed matters pertaining to the cooperation between Mozambique and Bulgaria, particularly in the areas of graphite and marble extraction and tobacco production. Also discussed was the potential backing that Bulgaria might give to rehabilitate industry, particularly in Sofala Province. Moreover, the Politburo member, Marcelino dos Santos, announced the joint efforts by the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Home Trade and the Mozambican banks to have all the products used to give an incentive to the agricultural marketing campaign for 1985-86 in the country by April of next year. Attending the ceremony were the national director of construction, Edgar Ribeiro and the provincial director of industry and energy, Gama Afonso. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Dec 84 p 8] 2909

SAO TOME MINISTER VISIT--The defense and security minister of Sao Tome and Principe, Infantry Maj Oscar Aguiar Sacramento de Sousa, has been in Maputo since Monday paying a working visit to Mozambique. At the Maputo international airport, Oscar Aguiar Sacramento de Sousa was received by the vice minister of national defense and chief of the Mozambican Armed Forces General Staff, Col Gen Sebastiao Marcos Mabote. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Dec 84 p 8] 2909

CSO: 3442/119



NAMIBIA

NEW INVESTMENT BY GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TO SWABOU

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Large Amount to South-West Africa"]

[Text] One of the largest investors in SWA/Namibia over the past 2 years, the General Development Company of SWA/Namibia, has further affirmed its confidence in the future of the country by investing the giant amount of 500,000 rands in SWABOU to relieve the existing housing shortage.

This amount, presented to SWABOU yesterday evening at an elegant dinner at a Windhoek hotel by Mr Hannes du Preez on behalf of the company, is a continuation of the large investments already made by this company in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Desmond Matthews, chairman of SWABOU, who accepted the money, pointed out that the investment is a sign of confidence in the future.

The General Development Company, in cooperation with the Ovenstone Group, has already invested some 3.3 million rands in the country over the past 2 years. This includes the recent purchase of the business section of the famous Capitol Centre in Windhoek and construction of the Kunene-Court apartments in Eros Park, which are expected to be completed by March of next year.

Two million rands have also been invested continuously in the SWA Ford agency by the Ovenstone Group.

In addition to investments in Windhoek, investments of one million rands have also been made over the past 2 years in freezing and ice installations in Walvis Bay in order to make better use of SWA/Namibia's pilchard resources and to create attendant employment.

The General Development Company, which made those investments in cooperation with the Ovenstone Group, has, in addition to fishing interests in Walvis Bay, extensive farming interests, as well as a large interest in the Luderitz rock lobster industry, Mr du Preez said.

Mr Du Preez and Mr Andrew Ovenstone of the two companies indicated yesterday evening to DIE REPUBLIKEIN that similar cooperation between the private and public sector can also be a possibility in the future.



NAMIBIA

# COMMITTEE PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 29 Nov 84 p 4

[Article: "Free Market Must Get Freer Reigns in SWA"]

[Text] The free market system must be helped to operate efficiently by limiting regulations and laws to a minimum according to guidelines presented by the committee working on a national development strategy.

Eight guidelines were presented in a press statement issued by the Directorate of Development Coordination on behalf of the successor committee of the Development Council 1984.

The statement reads as follows:

The committee that, together with the Directorate of Development Coordination, is responsible for drawing up a National Development Strategy for SWA met again on 15 November.

At the meeting, draft chapters of the strategy, drawn up by several fellow committee members and dealing with all sectors of the economy, were discussed.

The committee decided to appoint a subcommittee for each chapter, representatives from primarily the private sector, in order to discuss the draft chapters with the various authors with an eye to their possible adaptation.

The committee also formulated general guidelines with which the development strategy or its elements must comply.

The general guidelines are:

The enhancement of prosperity for all inhabitants of SWA through the optimal use of all sources of aid;

The interests of SWA come first;

The free market system serves as a basic premise;

Community and human development are central to this strategy;

Regulations and laws must be kept to a minimum in order to allow the free market system to operate effectively;

The development of the informal sector must be strongly emphasized;

Proposals must be appropriate with respect to different communities and regions that have attained different levels of development;

An implementing mechanism for putting into effect the strategy proposals must be established.

The committee will meet again on 3 December 1984.

At this meeting, a scheme will be presented to the administrator general which will describe in broad outline the development strategy and propose a procedure for finalizing the project. One aspect about which the administrator general will also be advised is the means of publicizing the project strategy across a wide front, so that it will also be possible to get input from the organized private sector, all three levels of the government, policy advisory committees, regional development advisory committees and other organized groups.

12271

CSO: 3401/57

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH BOERENVEEN--Yesterday morning Captain E. Boerenveen, in his capacity of secretary of the 25 February Movement, talked in his office with Utonie Nuyoma of the international liberation organization in Namibia, the Swapo. It is a well known fact that his country is occupied by South African troops of the racist regime in Pretoria. By resolution 435 the United Nations condemned this occupation and ordered South Africa to withdraw its troops. In spite of this condemnation the racist regime of South Africa continues to use its troops in oppressing the people of Namibia. In this conversation Nuyoma reviewed the history of Namibia's struggle to free itself after so many years of oppression. He also explained how his organization operates and how his people are being organized in areas liberated by the fight for freedom. In the course of this conversation Nuyoma, son of the leader of the Namibian freedom struggle, delivered, in name of his father, a message to the leader of the Surinamese Revolution. He also said that he would appreciate it if our country gave people of Namibia an opportunity to gain experience in our country in agricultural education. Then it was Boerenveen's turn to explain the struggle in our country; how the revolution came about and the present phase of revolutionary developments. He also stressed the problems we encounter on our road to national liberation and decolonization. Captain Boerenveen talked about the background and the goals of the 25 February Movement and about the murderous intentions of the counterrevolution of the recent past. An evaluation made after the stories of the two representatives shows that the Surinamese and the Namibian fight for freedom have a lot in common. At any rate, both organizations want to strengthen the ties of friendship, which developed during this conversation, for the future. Nuyoma is chairman of the department for youth of the Swapo and was accompanied by Orlando Bruyne, chairman of the department of youth of the 25 February Movement. [Text] [Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 16 Nov 84 p 1] 10319

CSO: 3214/15

SENEGAL

GOVERNMENT SCORED FOR MANIPULATING OUTCOME OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

PS Conduct Scored

Dakar FAGARU in French Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Prices as High as Abdou Is Tall"]

[Text] No doubt about it: the government of the great Abdou "Siam," "which does what it says and says what it does," continually surprises people by floundering about in the mud of contradictions. The Senegalese have not finished complaining about last August's increase in the price of oil, sugar, milk, gasoline, and so on, but more increases are already appearing on the horizon behind the municipal and rural elections: applying to the price of transportation already (to all intents and purposes), they will later be extended to the price of rice and other products as well.

The more I reflect on this situation, the more I agree with the friend who told me: "It is because he stands tall (in height, of course) that he cannot give up his mania for pulling on prices to bring them up to his own height." But if the government is carrying out such increases, which it modestly calls "readjustments"--and in this case one must definitely assume that the "Socialists" in the PS [Socialist Party] are incompetent, since they can never get things adjusted right--the reason is that it is relying on the wait-and-see attitude--if not the fatalistic attitude--of the Senegalese.

Let a taxpayer start criticizing the belt-tightening situation, and the leading lights in the "Der" bring out their eternal litany on the virtues of "Jom," "mun," and "kersa"--genuine Senegalese qualities!

I'll go along with that, but what it means is that they--the PS and the members of the government--are not Senegalese!

Someone who denies that there are plans to increase prices and then implements those increases a week later--and who is therefore lying shamelessly--certainly has no "Jom."

Someone who steals from the poor, drains the blood of the worker, and does not tighten his own belt but advises others to do so does not know the meaning of the word "mun."

If someone runs around on the international stage, tin cup in hand, to beg on behalf of the poor while thinking only of filling his own pockets, does that someone possess a single drop of "kersa"?

No, certainly not. The people are not fooled.

Those who are eating less and less in quantity and quality will definitely show that other qualities such as exemplary punishment and correction are also genuine qualities of our culture, especially when dealing with lies, stealing, and misappropriation.

A word to the wise is sufficient!

### Municipal, Rural Elections

Dakar FAGARU in French Dec 84 pp 1-3

[Commentary: "Municipal and Rural Elections: the Lessons"]

[Text] The "official and final" figures have dropped several times. The end result, according to the Ministry of Interior, was that out of 1,937,126 registered voters, the PS obtained 1,265,093 votes nationwide, the PLP received 18,235 votes in four communes and 22 rural communities, and the LD-MPT [Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party] received 10,592 votes in 10 communes and 9 rural communities. Those results naturally made our people smile. But only for an instant. No one is being fooled any longer. Everyone knows that the PS has once again made wide use of the mechanism for fraud that was perfected in particular during the elections of February 1983 and then brought up to date at various seminars held by the PS and the territorial administration. A number of elements making up that mechanism are now well known to us:

#### Proven Technique

1. Elimination of the opposition lists in zones where the balance of forces is manifestly unfavorable to the PS--in Dionewar, for example.
2. The diverting of voter registration cards at the very moment when the committees for distribution of those cards are meeting.
3. The withholding of voter registration cards in zones where the voters are favorable to the opposition.
4. Gerrymandering, with the polling places in certain neighborhoods and villages where the majority is favorable to an opposition party being arbitrarily placed at unreasonable distances so that the voters cannot get to them.
5. Bias in the selection of election supervisors and their coworkers. In the overwhelming majority of cases, PS notables from the area surrounding the polling place are chosen as a means, of course, of intimidating the inhabitants and monitoring and influencing their votes.

6. Refusal by the administration to issue timely orders appointing poll watchers from the opposition parties. This makes it possible to stuff the ballot boxes early in the morning. In some places, those poll watchers are purely and simply prevented from taking their places.

7. Intimidation and threats in the neighborhoods and villages on election day itself: threats are made publicly to those who have voted for the opposition as a means of dissuading others from doing the same--threats to stop distributing food supplies during the period between harvests in certain zones or to certain people; threats of intervention to stop pensions if the recipients do not vote for the PS; bullying in some localities; threats to transfer certain socioeconomic projects; and so on.

8. The massive use on election day of unissued voter registration cards. In Dakar and other localities, on orders from the PS, the governor decides on election day to establish roving card distribution committees which, in fact, issue cards to the PS clan leaders, who then organize young people and particularly women's committees to go repeatedly from one polling place to another in exchange for promises (banknotes of 500, 1,000, or 5,000 CFA francs and so on) or to repay earlier favors. The PS has therefore taken it upon itself, as our posters said it would, to ensure that the PS gets the votes of a good number of Senegalese who, for various reasons, do not claim their voter registration cards.

#### Monkeys Can Vote

9. Refusal to require voter identification. After all, one must create the conditions if robbery is to reach a certain level! As one prefect said: a monkey that shows up with a voter registration card must be allowed to vote. So it is not surprising that our poll watchers were able, by dogged persistence, to discover that women voted for men and vice versa and that people of a certain age voted in place of people of a different age, with the result that "sweet young things" of 60 or 50 years of age were able to vote calmly without disturbing the election supervisors, who look only at the number on the voter registration card.

10. Repeated expulsions of opposition poll watchers, who "disturb the orderly progress of the voting" by demanding the normal verifications and rejecting cases of manifest fraud. Against that PS arsenal, with which we are now familiar, it is necessary to mobilize to fight for change. It is true that the combativeness of our comrades on the card distribution committees and at the polling places limited the damage to a small extent, but in our opinion, this is an area where the opposition has considerable work to do in defense of democracy.

Today, of course, the PS imposes that arsenal thanks to ignorance, obscurantism, and the state apparatus--the legal system, the repressive system, and various ideological supports--but also because the opposition is not yet mobilized in a united manner: it has not yet found the most suitable forms of unity for intervening in this sector and thwarting the PS.



As a result, the PS was able, on 27 February 1983 and 25 November 1984, to organize the "dividing up of Bukki" so as to minimize the abstention rate and the score achieved by the parties participating in the election and thus declare a "landslide" in its favor.

#### Party Tested

But beyond the published figures, there were the 2 weeks of campaigning that our party turned into a high point of agitation and propaganda. Our party was able to give itself a boost and deploy its forces in all directions--not only in all the localities where the labor list was present but also in other localities such as Kaolack, where, among other tasks, it supported the PLP's list. Old forms of intervention were tested, and new, more efficient and more combative forms saw the light of day. Once again, in the fire of battle, the party apparatus tested its unity, its ability to mobilize, and the discipline of its militants: their selflessness, spirit of sacrifice, and total support for the party and its words of command. Our organizational gains are therefore tremendous. For 2 weeks, determined militants imbued with and convinced of their party's line visited homes, neighborhoods, villages, and towns to take their political and ideological vision of the world and the country to the masses, to analyze and reveal the logic underlying the Socialist Party's neo-colonial administration both nationally and locally, to explain the reasons for social misery, the enrichment of some and the acceleration of pauperization, and the decline in purchasing power, to announce publicly--so as to start preparing the response now--the price increases that would be implemented after the elections and show that a different kind of management is possible, and to submit to popular sanction their bold and revolutionary proposals as well as the reality and importance of the organizational and ideological unity of our party. Our party therefore succeeded, wherever it deployed its forces, in restoring the confidence of a sizable portion of the people's masses, in winning portions of those masses over to our political program, and in strengthening our positions in numerous sectors through new memberships and through the support in those sectors that our party now enjoys and must continue to justify.

Our participation in these elections enabled us, by going boldly to the masses, to improve our knowledge of certain local and national realities and certain realms of our people's political sociology and social psychology. During a democratic and very fruitful debate at its meeting on 2 December 1984, our Political Bureau drew important conclusions from that improved knowledge with a view to implementing new forms for the organization of women, young people, and older citizens, for our program of political and ideological education, and for our agitation and propaganda--in short, for the redeployment of our party to maintain its positions and conquer new ones beginning now. Once again we have learned from the struggle. Our party is gaining in strength, support, and experience, and we are learning the necessary lessons in order to advance.

Confident in our organization and certain of its specificity, we are relying on the results achieved to go to the people's masses and continue our commitment at their side and on behalf of their local and national demands on all points. And we will continue our struggle on the bilateral level as well as within the organizations in which we participate: CUAPO and the National People's Conference of Forces for Change. Thanks to all our comrades, and onward to "Jallarbi"!

SENEGAL

# PRESIDENT'S DEFINITION OF SECULARISM DISPUTED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French No 17, 30 Nov-14 Dec 84 p 1

[Open letter by Momar Kane, editor-in-chief, ISLAMIC STUDIES: "Objection, Mr President"]

[Text] Dear Mr President,

Following Mrs Aissata Wane, at the opening ceremony of the judicial session, you gave your own definition of secularism: It is not an anti-religious attitude, but a sort of policy of equilibrium among the different beliefs, including unbelief; it entails tolerance, respect for the other's faith.

This definition is, in a literal sense, innocent--even appealing; but when analyzed, it unfortunately leaves standing the objections that we have always raised concerning this question. We take it as our duty to reiterate them.

1. Secularism is a Western concept that is fundamentally anti-religious. It encompasses realities that are different from our own in the values that underlie them. It refers to political, economic, juridical and cultural situations that can be readily pinpointed in the history of France. Politically, it has its beginnings in the conflict between Pope Boniface VIII and Philip IV (the Fair) from 1296 to 1303. This conflict was to end in a clear, de facto separation of church and state.

Economically, it is the work of the politico-economic forces of the Middle Ages that favored the reform of Catholicism (Protestantism) toward the end of freeing the economy and promoting the rise of industry and capital.

Juridically, the constitutional career it timidly began with the French revolution in 1789 was crowned by the victory of the Socialist Radical Republican Party in 1901. This resulted in the law on the separation of church and state, definitively established in 1905. Culturally, it led to the secularization of teaching under the same Third Republic with Jules Ferry.

2. Secularism is the product of a Judeo-Christian civilization; it is far from being neutral toward all religions. In their rivalry for the control of power, the church and state eventually found a modus vivendi. The state emerged victorious from the confrontation, but at the price of real concessions in almost all areas of existence; a civilization totally imbued with Christianity resulted. This explains the relative comfort enjoyed by the Christian in this civilization and conversely, the stifling feeling that the Moslem (the true Moslem) experiences in it.

3. Secularism is the Trojan horse of occult groups. The same occult groups that brandished it elsewhere against Catholicism, are brandishing it here today against Islam. fiercely antireligious they have fewer scruples than you, in attempting "to be the voice of the heavens", as they have sworn. Since Malthusalem /sic/ these groups have used the same tactic which consists of infiltrating the machinery of the state, because they know that the state machinery is the source of the major decisions that give shape to the social system and mold behavior. They thus intend rationally and scientifically to bring about their vision of society.

4. Secularism abets atheism. In today's world, the countries having atheist governments are those which have taken atheism to its ultimate consequences; they have continued the reformatory tradition of the Middle Ages. From this standpoint, they are less hypocritical than the liberal governments which, on the pretense of respecting freedom of thought, throw man into a sea of constraints and conditions in which his faith is drowned.

5. Secularism establishes a dichotomy in which mind and matter are opposed and create opposition between the areas they each govern in the lay system, while Islam is a complete system that advocates permanent interaction--within man and within institutions--of a spiritual foundation, a code of moral values and a legislative system.

These are, Mr President, some of the reasons why we object to secularism. It is not as much an arbiter as a party to the arbitration; secularism is, fundamentally, a belief.

The definition that you recently gave it confirms our conviction that the "attentions" that lay governments in Moslem countries seem to want to bestow on the Islamic forces, proceed from this "instrumental vision of Islam" in their policy of social control and their bid for Arab capital. Islam is not an instrument; it is an ideology. As such, it cannot be reduced to men, even if they are called "fundamentalists". As such, it is beyond the reach of plots and threats. As such, it is enduring and highly present under Senegal's skies, ready to guide institutions and to meet at last the challenge of underdevelopment.

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SENEGAL

ISLAM SEEN AS ONLY SOLUTION TO MALAISE

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French No 17, 30 Nov-14 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial by Sidy Lamine Niass]

[Text] The people are suffering--from an affliction known as occupation, psychological, physical and moral torture. Institutions are suffering as well. They are ill from their leaders, their inadequate structures and their philosophy which is the antithesis of justice.

This malaise is felt by the Lebanese people. They feel it in the pits of their stomachs when they see their sons in southern Lebanon under Israeli occupation. An occupation is synonymous with torture, imprisonment, brain drain, erosion of morals, and physical and spiritual death. This is what Zionism has brought to the area, without mentioning the concentration camps and crematory furnaces. Because Zionism is a more sophisticated and cruel form of Nazism.

This malaise is also felt by the Chadian people. Torn among various parties, all of them "pro" some small, medium or big power, Chad is suffering above all from France's occupation of its territory. Yesterday, the most fallacious pretexts were devised to justify the military eventuation of French domination over this territory. And the "Manta" operation took place to avenge the humiliation caused by the entrenchment of French troops which was to trigger the fall of Tombalbaye.

Today, the same pretexts are being revived to facilitate preparations for the Manta II operation. This second operation of colonization is dictated by two factors: The French president fears for his political survival in the face of attacks from the Rightist opposition. He is also afraid of verbal attacks from the "US Yankee". But to maintain military forces in Chad costs the French taxpayer dearly in a period of recession without precedent.

The malaise is in Chad where the economic infrastructure has been totally razed. It is also in France where, between the devil and the deep, no one knows which to choose. It is in Senegal as well.

Indeed, in view of the foregoing, what would our country, where a strong French base is installed, become if our leaders wanted to end our relations with France? If they wanted to close down the military base? In a word, if our country wanted to become itself? There is reason to be fearful.

This is not the only malaise. When a people boycotts the ballot box because the vote which would enable them to choose their leaders is no more than an illusion, it means that the malaise is even deeper. And this is due to a fundamental factor: the people know that they are not in control of their destiny and that an open or a secret vote makes no difference because all decisions are made elsewhere. This is why the people are no longer motivated toward developing themselves and their environment. Everyone expects solutions from somewhere else, because the solutions to our problems come to us from somewhere else.

The malaise is also felt in our system of justice. Someone is arrested because of his family name. A customs officer, as though he were solely responsible, is made to pay for pots broken by X number of individuals. The judicial family now washes its dirty linen in public as in the trial of the Ministry of Justice against court clerks or the tension between judges and lawyers. Let those who enjoy a good fight take note.

But when the Church, in the minority, tries to incite the government in its journal to take harsh measures against Moslems--the vast majority of the population, the malaise is truly profound. In the name of imported secularism, the Church has been writing since 1945. Therefore, in the name of the majority, Moslems have the right and the duty to exercise this freedom of speech and to live out their tradition.

The solution to our malaise lies in this tradition which alone is capable of serving as our lifeline. Therefore, before our country becomes a Chad and before our continent becomes a Palestine, let us take hold of this lifeline that is Islam while there is still time.

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ZIMBABWE

#### UNION LEADER CRITICIZES BLACK FARMERS

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The national organising secretary of the General Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union, Cde Caleb Mathe has warned that from the beginning of next year his organisation is taking drastic action against farmers who continued to delay payment of wages to their employees.

Cde Mathe, who recently returned from a month long tour of farms in the Bembesi and Fort Rixon areas, accused most black farmers in these areas of not paying their employees on time.

"Of the 15 black-owned farms I visited in these areas workers in 10 of the farms were not being paid on time. Some of the workers have even gone for as long as three months without pay," said Cde Mathe.

He said since the beginning of the year, his union had been telling such farmers to stop the oppressive practice of not paying their workers on time.

"From January we have been receiving reports from our members complaining that they were not being paid on time. Despite our attempts to correct the situation the farmers have done nothing about the matter. Some of our members have lost confidence in us," said Cde Mathe.

He said that when he confronted some of the farmers during his recent tour most of them had given "stupid excuses" such as that their trucks had gone for repairs and they could not afford to pay the workers while others said because they were staying in town, they could hardly get time to visit the farm to pay the workers.

Cde Mathe said some of the workers were being forced to illegally sell their employers' cattle to raise money for food.

Some farmers disappeared from their farms as soon as they learnt that a union man was going around in their area. Some of them could not even be contacted at their homes in town, said Cde Mathe.



"We would like to warn these farmers that if they don't change their oppressive system by the end of this year, we will be taking drastic measures against them from the beginning of 1985".

Cde Mathe also said that some officials from unions which had nothing to do with farming were still going round the farms in Matabeleland addressing meetings and collecting money.

Last October, Cde Mathe branded as "conmen" certain officials of the Domestic and Allied Workers' Union who he said went about in the farms canvassing for membership.

Some of these people had been suspended from their unions for their illegal practices," said Cde Mathe.

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ZIMBABWE

ZANU (PF) OFFICIALS URGE PEOPLE TO STOP SUPPORTING DISSIDENTS

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] TWO senior officials of the ruling ZANU (PF) party have said that because of dissident activity in the Matabeleland province, development in the area was slower than that experienced in the rest of the country.

Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, a member of the party's Politburo who is also the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Provincial Development and Co-ordination in the Prime Minister's Office and the Minister of Mines, Cde Callistus Ndlovu who is the ZANU (PF) Matabeleland North chairman and a member of the central committee said unless the dissident problem in the province ended, there would never be peace in the province.

The two Ministers were addressing a ZANU (PF) rally in Plumtree's Dingumizi Stadium yesterday.

They condemned the recent acts of violence in the border town in which about 200 people were reported injured and 48 hospitalised.

They said the ZANU (PF) members in the town who beat up PF-ZAPU supporters had been angered by the murder of Senator Moven Ndlovu who was a central committee member of ZANU (PF).

"I am sorry to those who were beaten up but I would like to urge you to stop supporting ZAPU and the dissidents if there is to be peace in this country," said Cde Nyagumbo.

He said that it was never and would never be ZANU (PF) policy to force people to join the party.

He told people who had acquired ZANU (PF) cards after the recent violence to support the party or return the cards to the party offices.

Cde Ndlovu said that Dr Joshua Nkomo and his party PF-ZAPU would never win the 1985 elections because they did not have the support of the people.

He said the majority of people in the country were Shonas most of whom supported ZANU (PF) and it was only the wishes of the majority that the people would follow.

Ede Ndlovu said that a one-party state was good for the country as the Government would then treat all citizens as equals since they would be belonging to one party.

He urged the people to join the ruling party saying that PF-ZAPU supported dissidents who had caused suffering in Matabeleland.

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